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BARTER BEST, PUNJABI TOLD BY 'HEADMAN'

New Way Out of Trade Slump Found in Typical Indian Village Parley

SQUATTING VILLAGERS FACE TOUGH PROBLEM

Local Butcher Puts Up Stout Defense for Keeping High Price Schedule

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in India

DHOLANWAL, India—Will the fall in world wheat prices see the swinging back of the economic pendulum in India to the system of bartering in kind that prevailed in that country in the pre-industrial era?

The question is not raised as a matter of academic interest; it was mooted by Muzafar Din, headman of Dholanwal, a village of some 1200 inhabitants situated on the highway between Lahore and Multan, as a practical panacea for the economic chaos that has come to the cultivators of the Punjab consequent on a glutted market.

It was a somewhat elementary system of economics that Muzarfar Din expounded at a meeting of the Dholanwal Coöperative Credit Society, of which he is president. Dholanwal is part of that vast Indian area which sends its wheat to the city of Gojra, a Punjab town which takes second place only to Chicago as a market for the world's crops. It was surprising in these days of stock dealing and immense agricultural projects to hear Muzafar Din recommending that the butcher, the cobbler, the landlord, and the Government should take grain in lieu of cash at a time when the monetary value of grain had fallen to half its previous worth.

Dholanwal is a typical Indian village, whose towering outer walls betoken a time when windowless ramparts had a significance from the point of view of defense. True, the walls are in considerable disrepair—the result of the British rule which has ended the predatory expeditions that so frequently harassed the place in pre-British days.

I reached Dholanwal by motorcar. The naked children of the village gathered around the car, near the Persian well, where graceful women were filling earthen water pots for the evening's cooking. Tortuous paths through tiny fields had to be negotiated to reach the headman's house, where the society was meeting.

Muzafar Din—a man of quiet dignity, well regarded by his fellow-

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Russia and China in Sharp Division Over Rail Control

MOSCOW (AP)—A further interchange of notes over operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway has disclosed a sharp difference of opinion between Russia and Moh Te-hui, Chinese chairman of administration of the road.

Moh Te-hui in a letter to L. M. Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, on Nov. 17 contended the present status of the road does not contravene the stipulations of the Peking-Mukden agreements of 1924 and until the status is modified by mutual consent, or by China redeeming the railway, the status should not be altered by either party. He contended the Khabarovsk protocol must not be construed to leave no room for modification.

Mr. Karakhan, in reply, expressed surprise at the stand taken by Moh Te-hui, contending it contradicts reiterated statements by Chinese authorities. He charged Moh Te-hui with expressing himself ambiguously and declares his position causes serious misgivings.

"The Union Government," he concludes, "therefore considers it necessary to declare with special persistence and emphasis before representatives of the Chinese Republic and authorities of the three eastern provinces the complete inadmissibility of the arbitrary and unilateral actions in relation to the Chinese Eastern Railway for precisely such actions created in 1929 a serious menace to the peace and neighborly relations between the U. S. S. R. and China."

COPY OF FAMOUS FLAG IS UNFURLED

VALLEY FORGE, Pa. (AP)—A duplicate of General Washington's headquarters flag, designed after years of historical research, was unfurled at Washington's headquarters in Valley Forge Park on Nov. 22.

The flag is made of standard navy blue bunting, 6 feet by 6½ feet, on which is sewed 13 white stars of six points each. The stars are arranged in a circle whose diameter is almost equal to the width of the flag.

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Threepenny Bit Gets Annual Popularity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A CUSTOMER in a bank recently, says the Manchester Guardian, was surprised to hear a woman next to him ask for two shillings' worth of "threepenny bits." The threepenny piece, Britain's smallest silver coin, does not generally find favor. A woman dislikes it because it hides itself in the crevices of her hand bag and she cannot handle it easily with gloves on; a man loses it in the depths of his pocket, and a bus conductor or taxi driver dislikes its diminutiveness.

The woman's request, however, may be explained by the fact that at Christmas time, according to the cashiers, there is always a demand for threepenny bits to put into plum puddings for the children to find.

Ban Not Aimed Toward Soviet, President Says

Rule on Convict-Made Imports Declared Without Russian Significance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The new regulations of the Treasury Department regarding convict-made imports are not, President Hoover categorically declared on Nov. 25, directed against Soviet Russia.

The purport of the latest ordinances are general, and applicable to all nations, he asserted, and wholly for the purpose of making the operation of the customs law more effective and avoiding disturbing incidents.

The President's flat denial of any special Russian significance attaching to the new regulations was in answer to widespread press allegations that the Treasury promulgated the new rules as a curb to Russian imports.

Coming as his remarks did the day following the publication in the United States by the United Press Association of an interview with Joseph V. Stalin, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in which the Soviet leader made a special plea for friendly trade relations between the two countries the President's statement takes on added import.

The President thus not only emphatically denied any hostile intent toward Russia, but specifically declared that it was the purpose of this Government to maintain friendly trade contacts.

"The recent regulations of the Treasury," the President said, "referring to convict-made imports, is not directed against Russia. They are general and for the purpose of making the law more effective. We have not, nor do we intend, any trade conflicts with Russia, but on the contrary desire to carry on the usual trade exchanges with all nations."

Issued by Treasury

American importers of Soviet and other foreign goods must hereafter be able to prove that they were not made by convict labor, under the trade regulation just issued by the Treasury Department.

After months of conferences arising out of the problem of deciding whether Russian goods were made by convict labor, the customs authorities prepared new rules, now promulgated by the Treasury, placing the burden of proof squarely upon the importer.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary, declared that the regulation would not check "legitimate trade" with Russia or other countries. On the other hand, those familiar with conditions of trade with the Soviet, which has increased by 148 per cent with the United States in the past year, took a contrary view and cited instances where importers might refuse to take responsibilities involved under the new regulation.

Necessity for Rule

Under Section 307 of the Tariff Act, the Secretary of Treasury is given power to promulgate regulations for making effective the tariff prohibition

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STRICT CONTROL OVER EXCHANGES URGED BY HYDE

Needed to Help Coöperative Marketing, Says Secretary of Agriculture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Extension of the Government's power of regulation of cotton and grain exchanges was advocated as a needed measure of farm relief by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, at a meeting Nov. 24 of farm leaders and the Senate Agriculture Committee, convened for the purpose of formulating an agricultural legislative program for the coming session of Congress.

Mr. Hyde told the committee that under existing law the Government was without adequate authority to supervise effectively the exchanges. The enactment of such power, he declared, would go far in furthering the coöperative marketing operations of the Federal Farm Board.

At present, Mr. Hyde said, the rules of the various private exchanges work to the advantage of the purchasers, rather than the producing seller. It is Mr. Hyde's purpose to have the Government empowered to supervise these rules.

T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, author of an exchange curbing measure now pending in the Senate, announced, following the meeting, that he would press for early consideration of his proposal. He declared that it entirely met the suggestions of Mr. Hyde, and that the latter would have a chance to support it.

Farm Leaders Attend

In addition to the eight Senate committee members present, Charles L. McNary (R.), Oregon, chairman; George W. Norris (R.), Nebraska; Arthur Capper (R.), Kansas; Lynn J. Frazier (R.), North Dakota; Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.), Minnesota; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Montana; Elmer Thomas (D.), Oklahoma; J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Alabama, and Mr. Caraway, the following farm leaders attended:

L. J. Taber, head of the National Grange; S. H. Thompson, head of the Farm Bureau Federation; C. E. Huff, of the Farmers' National Union, and Charles C. Hulet, master of the Oregon State Grange.

It was Mr. McNary's opinion following the close of the first day's dis-

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Germans Protest Alleged Abuses in Polish Voting

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The German press, especially newspapers on the Right, show considerable indignation over the alleged terrorization of members of German minorities during the elections for the Polish Senate and the Polish Upper Silesian Diet.

All the pent-up ill feeling against Germany's eastern neighbor, which has increased considerably during the last few months, has suddenly welled up.

Poland is attacked in flaring headlines, and the Conservative press recommends that the Government consider recalling the German Minister at Warsaw, expulsion of the Poles from Germany and even withdrawal of the Reich from the League of Nations.

In some quarters anxious concern is shown as to possible effects of the reports from Polish Upper Silesia on certain radical groups here.

Germania, a government organ, begs Warsaw to consider whether a serious "SOS" call from German minorities might not alter the Reich's present attitude toward Poland which is that of peaceful settlement of German-Polish questions.

The Social Democratic Vorwaerts appeals to the Chancelleries of the great powers of Europe to consider what might happen if excited groups of Germans crossed the polish frontier on a punitive expedition.

Germania warns Poland that if it fails to yield in part it may lose all, and admonished it to consider the Bolshevist danger in the East in the face of which, so Germania says, it is better for Poland to be on good terms with Germany, its neighbor in the West.

Trial of Alleged Saboteurs in Moscow Marked by Rallying of Soviet Crowds

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The trial of eight members of the "Industrial Party," accused of trying to sabotage the five-year plan, which began Nov. 25, has aroused public feeling more than any similar occurrence in recent years.

The extraordinary "confessions" of the defendants that they wrecked Soviet industry from within while plotting with Russian émigrés and the French general staff to cause foreign military intervention have had a great effect and no effort has been spared to capitalize popular excitement and indignation.

The charge is made that this alleged conspiracy was for the purpose of wrecking the Moscow Government's five-year plan during the coming period of severe hardships necessary for its achievement.

A great street demonstration was held soon after the opening of the trial, while countless resolutions of workers, and employees in factories and public institutions demand capital punishment for the indicted persons.

Maxim Gorky, from his Italian residence, sent a fiery appeal to the workers and peasants of the world containing the following typical passage: "The course of the capitalists of the whole world is the cynical exploitation of the workers. Therefore it is natural that Russian capitalists found full sympathy with their criminal ends among the capitalists of France and England. Poincaré, Briand, Baldwin, Churchill and other adventurers in the service of capital willingly cooperated with the objectives of the Russian capitalists. Along with the saboteurs, in the Supreme Court of Moscow's judging, they worked out a plan for military intervention in the Soviet Union."

A leading article entitled "Smash Intervention" centers its attack on Raymond Poincaré of France whom it considers the chief figure in the alleged interventionist plot.

Since the guilt of the accused is considered established by their "confessions," the main feature of the trial apart from the possible establishment of further details of the alleged plot will probably be the further arousing of popular sentiment against "internal traitors and foreign enemies," thereby strengthening the determination of the masses to carry through the ambitious program of economic development.

Control of Public Utilities by States Believed to Need Adapting to New Conditions

Growth of Holding Company, With Units Scattered All Over United States, Shown to Have Dissipated Power of Local Commissions

PUBLIC UTILITY SERIES—No. 2

In view of widespread questioning as to whether state regulation of public utilities is accomplishing its purposes, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is undertaking, in a series of 18 articles, to clarify for the layman some of the questions involved in the subject, "The Control of Public Utilities."

By DR. JOHN BAUER

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau

Regulation of public utilities in the United States was carried out for many years through direct legislative action, but it was superseded about 25 years ago by the present commission system, which has continued virtually unaltered, except as affected by economic changes and judicial decisions.

The new commission system followed a decade of mounting discontent with conditions of overcapitalization, financial exploitation and excessive rates.

It was supported by progressive leaders of the time, and was designed specifically to assure the public proper service and reasonable rates, but at the same time to deal fairly with the companies and the investors.

The commissions started on their job with zest. They were composed of high-grade personnel, with faith and enthusiasm for their work. While they were charged with broad responsibilities as to various phases of public interest, actually they were concerned at the outset more with rates than with other objects of regulation.

With regard to rates, the commissions were endowed by the statutes with the duty to fix reasonable rates, but they were not provided with explicit standards and methods specifically designed for that purpose. Although without legislative yardsticks, they were subject to the general legal standard established by the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous case of Smyth v. Ames, in 1896, that in fixing rates a "fair return" must be allowed on the "fair value" of the property.

With this restriction, they proceeded generally to make valuations on the

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AMERICANS BACK 'ESCAPE CLAUSE' IN ARMS TREATY

Would Retain Liberty on Building in Times of Threat to Security

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The American attitude toward the whole field of League of Nations disarmament activities is delimited and clarified in a proposal introduced by the United States delegation Nov. 25 which will place in the proposed treaty for limitation of armaments an escape clause similar to that included in the treaty of London.

Under the terms of this proposal the United States will always retain its liberty to build any sort of armament it chooses if "a change of circumstances occurs which in the opinion of the high contracting party is such as to constitute a menace to its national security."

Officially the American delegation declines to apply this escape clause particularly to the United States. Rather they state that the purpose of its introduction was to reassure certain countries like those situated on the Russian frontier which feel themselves under a perpetual menace.

But the almost exact repetition of the phraseology used in the Treaty of London and the fact of the introduction of this clause by Americans makes it clear that the provision, if it is adopted, is intended to reassure anxious members of the United States Senate when the final disarmament treaty comes before that body.

Likewise the escape clause will tend to release nations from restriction by the Permanent Disarmament Commission if this machinery is set up, and it will reduce the possibilities of supervision and control by the proposed League commission.

The escape clause, as introduced by the American delegation and amended by the subcommittee, provides that any or all articles of the convention may be modified temporarily if a nation feels its security menaced.

Such a state must, however, notify the other parties to the treaty and inform the permanent commission, giving full explanation of the menacing circumstances. Thereupon the other nations shall promptly "advise as to the situation thus presented." When reasons for temporary modification have ceased to exist nations shall reduce armaments to the original level agreed upon in the convention.

Other delegations do not consider the American attitude invalidates the proposed convention. They feel that some form of escape clause, called "derogations" in diplomatic language, is essential. Indeed, many continental states welcome the inclusion of flexibility and freedom in the treaty.

RUSSIA CONTINUES BUYING IN AMERICA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Russia continues to push its 5-year plan of industrialization through heavy purchases in the United States, a number of important orders having been placed here since Oct. 1. An order for 2200 knocked-down Ford trucks and passenger cars for shipment to the Nizhni-Novgorod assembling shop leads the list, the Amtorg Trading Corporation reported Nov. 24.

Orders for tractor plant equipment placed recently include 15 forge machines and dies for the forge shop of the Kharkov tractor plant, and a large quantity of dies and cold stamping presses for the Stalingrad plant. During the 12 months, ended Sept. 30, the automobile and tractor factories under construction in Russia purchased $18,276,000 in tools for building machinery.

The Amtorg metallurgical department placed an order for crushers to be used in mining ore at the Magnet Mountain in the Urals, where a steel mill is being built by American engineers. During the past fiscal year, the metallurgical department placed orders in the United States for equipment valued at $5,682,000, Amtorg officials said.

HOOVER PUTS GANG RIDDANCE UP TO STATES

Law Is Sufficient, He Says, and No Further Federal Aid Is Needed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Government is assisting some local authorities to curb particularly difficult gangster problems, the President declared on Nov. 25, but he said he has no intention of asking Congress to extend federal laws to cover racketeers.

This is a problem wholly up to the states, Mr. Hoover asserted, adding that they have all the laws that are necessary to cope with such matters. What is needed, he emphasized, is enforcement of the laws already on the statute books, and not more laws. Any suggestion of increasing the federal criminal laws, he holds, is a reflection on the sovereignty and stamina of state government.

The President made it clear that it was no matter of pride to him that the only way gangsters and racketeers could be suppressed was by having the Federal Government convict them for failing to pay income taxes on criminal and illegal transactions.

"The report," the President said, "that I am proposing to Congress any extension of the federal criminal laws to cover racketeering is untrue. Every single state has ample laws that cover such criminality. What is needed is the enforcement of those laws, and not more laws. Any suggestion of increasing the federal criminal laws in general is a reflection on the sovereignty and the stamina of state government.

The President's statement was prompted by Washington press dispatches that he would seek additional federal authority to make a drive on local criminal elements. To definitely put a stop to this dissemination of inaccurate information the President issued his statement.

Type 'Makes Faces' 'Ad' Men Are Told

Type makes faces like a mischievous boy and the advertising designer who fails to recognize the individuality of types is likely to commit a typographical grimace, according to William Dana Orcutt, author and printer, who was the main speaker at the regular Tuesday luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler, Nov. 25.

"I am constantly being surprised," said Mr. Orcutt, "by discovering how few of those who have to do with type realize that each design has a distinct personality, as individual as a human face, and that still fewer feel impelled to develop intimate relations with that personality.

"One type," he explained, "is better suited than any other to convey a certain message as expressed by the text; another is the better vehicle for a different text. When the type and the message are coördinated, the printed word conveys its message with exactly twice the force.

"To those who have to deal with typography, be it in dealing with advertising pages or in laying out the architectural plan for a book, the various faces of types are tools, and the use of these tools establishes the user as a master craftsman or a duffer."

LONDON PAPER LAUDS HONOR TO MORGAN

LONDON (AP)—The London Times in an editorial characterized the bestowal, Nov. 25, by Oxford University of the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law on J. P. Morgan, a "well-won honor."

"A famous father's more famous son," the paper called the American financier. The editorial emphasized particularly Mr. Morgan's action in enabling Great Britain to retain the Bedford Book of Hours and the Luttrell Psalter, and his financial aid during the w-

NEW ELECTION LAW IN PANAMA COMPELS VOTING

Penalties for Government Workers and Others Who Do Not Go to Polls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PANAMA CITY, R. P.—Panama has revised its election laws. A penalty will be imposed on those persons working for the Government and those doing business with the Government if they do not vote on election day. The law goes into effect with the 1932 presidential election.

This new law, however, does not satisfy the anti-Chiari (Rodolfo Chiari was president in 1928), faction of the Liberal Party. This group has delivered an ultimatum to the administration that failure to adopt a more democratic procedure would be followed by an aggressive campaign to induce the United States to intervene in 1932.

The anti-Chiari forces contend that the complete control of the election machinery by the administration will make the election of 1932 a farce. It is supervised by an election jury of seven men sitting in the capital, and who appoint similar juries for each of the 70 districts.

So complete is the control of the election machinery, is the claim, that if the jury wishes to exercise its authority no case of fraud can reach the courts of the Republic for trial. All complaints, according to the present law, must be made to the jury, and from its decision there can be no appeal.

The growth of the administration power, and the almost impregnable control of the election machinery, is advanced as the reason explaining the indifference of the electorate to national elections. In August of this year the vote cast throughout the country was negligible. In Panama City, with its population of 60,000, only 1500 persons voted, and in some of the fairly representative towns only 20 to 30 ballots were marked. Interior districts with voting strength of between 8000 to 10,000 marshaled only 500 votes.

In support of the contention that administration forces prevent a fair election, Jephthah Duncan, publisher of El Tiempo—an afternoon daily, points out that the clause in the new election law making it compulsory for government employees to vote, is only a means for convincing Washington (when an election is over) that the vote represented a majority.

"We do not ask election supervision like that of Nicaragua," he says, "but we do believe that Washington should understand it fosters dictatorship without intending to do so."

Old Canadian Law Makes Losers Out of Race Winners

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Gambling on lotteries and sweepstakes has suddenly been dealt a blow by the unearthing of a section of the criminal code of Canada which declares that "every sale, loan, gift, barter, by any lottery or other mode of chance, and all property so given or bartered, is liable to be forfeited to any person who sues for same by action or information in any court of competent jurisdiction."

The presence and effectiveness of the law was brought to the attention of Arthur Gann of Victoria, B. C., who had just won $7397 as second prize in a recent horse racing sweepstakes, when he was served with a writ of the Supreme Court declaring the whole sum forfeited to Charles R. Sonley, accountant of the same city.

Court officials of the Province said it was possible there may be a flood of writs issued by first informers, claiming the forfeiture of sweepstakes winnings during the last few years and amounting to more than $500,000.

Officials of the Department of Justice here admit that the existence of the section of the criminal code was a surprise to them, but declare that its true interpretation had never been set by any Canadian court.

Since the matter came up A. P. Dawe of Vancouver has won $409,500 in the Irish Free State sweepstakes. In this case, the officials say, the action statute did not apply, if it applied at all, until the money actually came into Canada. The history of the statute has been traced directly from an English act passed in 1738 with the intention of stamping out all forms of gambling. In 1892 the section was copied into the Canadian code.

Denmark Joins Norway in Oslo Celebration

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Oslo, Norw.

DENMARK joined with Norway Nov. 25 in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the assumption by King Haakon VII of the country's throne.

King Haakon and Queen Maud naturally were the chief figures in the national celebration but grouped around them in the capital's principal church in a solemn commemorative ceremony was a royal company which included King Christian and Queen Alexandria of Denmark, other members of the Danish royal family, and Prince George of Great Britain, who is the nephew of Queen Maud.

Russo-Italian Move Indicates Closer Accord

Geneva Conferences Tend to Unite Political and Economic Factors

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Both conferences now sitting at Geneva—one for political disarmament, the other for economic disarmament—held short meetings Nov. 25 in preparation for final drafting of their texts, which will soon be ready.

During this lull in their public labors Geneva observers are seeing in the background many connecting links between economic and political disarmament.

For example, although the departure of Maxim Litvinoff of Russia Nov. 24 had as its apparent object an interview with Dino Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister, at Milan, it is remarked that his departure coincided with the completion of a compromise commercial agreement between the agrarian states which border Russia.

Interchange of Products

Other sources of information, at Geneva connect Mr. Litvinoff's interview with Signor Grandi at Milan with the projected Italian loan to Russia and with various schemes for improving Russo-Italian commercial intercourse by means of the interchange of specified products. In fact, economic rather than political interpretation is given here to most of the recent happenings in the disarmament commission.

Although the full American delegation sits in the disarmament commission proceedings, keen American interest is shown in the economic work by the presence of competent observers. As signatory and ratifier of the convention abolishing import and export prohibitions, the United States Government was interested in the discussion Nov. 25.

At this meeting Britain officially informed the League of Nations as to the intention of the Labor Government to let the prohibition of importation of dyestuffs lapse. The economic conference, through its president, Hendrik Colijn of Holland, congratulated the British Government on this step but Britain's announcement produced no series of similar announcements such as took place when maintenance of the prohibition itself was proclaimed during the 1927 conference.

However, as the result of the removal of the last British prohibition further efforts will be made to revive the convention suppressing such prohibitions by which, it is recalled, the United States is one of the few states completely bound.

Interview Discounted

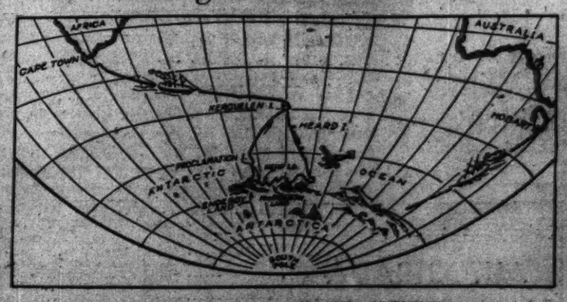
From a political viewpoint the importance of the Grandi-Litvinoff interview is somewhat discounted in Geneva. The affair is regarded chiefly as a striking gesture intended to threaten France with an Italo-Soviet entente.

Just as Italy is believed to be reaching toward certain Balkan states and Germany for a loose form of alliance, so it is thought this gesture is now extended to Russia.

It is pointed out that in the final analysis Italy and Russia have little in common. Politically they are actually at opposite poles, although momentarily similarity of their dictatorship systems and similar grievances toward other states of Europe may cause sympathy.

Sooner or later, however, it is considered that the many sources of clashes between Soviet and Fascist policy are bound to make themselves apparent and destroy overnight all possibility of an entente.

Uncovering Earth's Nether Waste



MAWSON TRIPS, PAST AND PRESENT

Left of map is line showing path of Sir Douglas Mawson's ship Discovery on last year's antarctic expedition, leaving Cape Town and sailing via the solitary island of Kerguelen and Heard Island to the half-discovered Enderby and MacRobertson Lands, returning to Kerguelen. From the island the explorer sailed direct to his homeland, Australia. On the right is indicated approximately the route of the Discovery's coming expedition from Hobart, Tas., directly to the antarctic regions for further survey and investigation.

WOODS BACKS ROADBUILDING TO HELP IDLE

Committee Will Push Plans to Finance Program of Construction

MOVIE TRADE OFFERS AID IN RELIEF MOVE

Homeless Cared For in Chicago; Local Reports Indicate Recovery Progress

Active support of extended road-building programs, assured by Col. Arthur Woods, head of the President's employment committee, again brings this phase of the relief problem to the fore. Colonel Woods promises every effort in pushing plans to finance nation-wide highway construction.

Coöperation of the movie industry is offered by Will H. Hays, head of the producers and distributors group, who advises that indications of recovery will be filmed and shown to the theater audiences of the nation.

In Los Angeles, loafers are being sifted from the workers, while in Chicago relief work centers about coördination of all free lodging house activities.

Other local reports show progress of relief efforts and indications of increased business activity.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The President's emergency employment committee favors extending and developing present road-building plans in accordance with the recommendations of the American Association of State Highway Officials, Col. Arthur Woods, chairman, stated Nov. 24 after the committee had met with delegates of the highway officials group.

Colonel Woods said that, although actual financing of such work would depend on congressional appropriations, his committee would make every effort to push an expanded road-building program.

Appropriations for such additional road building as the plan includes would presumably be included in the bills for unemployment relief, which Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, promised Nov. 21 would be introduced in Congress.

Besides bills for unemployment and drought relief already scheduled to be introduced, it was learned Nov. 24 that the Administration had requested the introduction of a measure permitting the Government to obtain control of sites for public buildings.

Delay resulting from the necessity of spending from three to nine months over condemnation proceedings has in many cases defeated President Hoover's efforts to decrease unemployment by the extensive construction of public buildings.

Although appropriations are available for a large quantity of construction, much of it cannot be started because of disputes over prices with present owners.

To meet this situation, a bill has been prepared which will dispense with the necessity for waiting until the decision has been awarded in condemnation proceedings. It is expected that thousands of people would be given work immediately if the bill were passed.

The desired measure provides that when there is a dispute over the price to be paid for a site for a public building, the Government may take over the site and start building immediately upon filing a bond that will guarantee the property owner the maximum amount allowed in condemnation proceedings, which will then take place in the usual manner.

The President's employment committee looked with particular favor upon the portions of the highway officials' plan for dealing with the enlarging of main highways entering large centers of population, and by-pass roads which would enable migratory traffic to skirt such large centers.

Members of the committee felt that a comprehensive public road program has been one of the soundest procedures in the face of depression, because it uses much labor and material in actual construction, and a wide background of additional labor in the production of the materials.

It was estimated that for every man actually employed in working on a road, three other people are given gainful employment.

Colonel Woods' office was gratified to learn on Nov. 25 that a public employment service has been established at Las Vegas, Nev., in connection with the Hoover Dam project by the United States Employment Service, in cooperation with the State of Nevada. The new office will not only direct men to employment, but will supply the country with information concerning the progress of work on the Boulder Canyon project and the demand for labor.

Movie Industry Lends Resources in Program to Relieve the Jobless

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The motion picture industry will use all of its resources for stimulating action tending to bring about the return of prosperity, according to a letter from Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's emergency committee for employment.

Mr. Hays summarizes the plan developed thus far as follows:

"First, plans have been made through the organization of an editorial committee to cover intensively

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Sir R. BORDEN QUESTIONS U. S. WAR DEBT ACTION

Ex-Premier Says 'Effect of Repayment' Is 'Baneful Inheritance'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—While the United States was entirely within its rights in refusing to cancel war debts, there was good reason for believing that the economic conditions of the entire world as well as of itself would be much less depressed and far more satisfactory if it had done so, declared Sir Robert Borden, Canada's war-time Premier, in addressing the annual meeting of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada.

Reminiscing on outstanding events of his long career, including incidents in connection with the war and the treaties that followed it, Sir Robert finally referred to war debts, reading from notes, so that, as he explained, he would not be misquoted.

"Ten years ago," he said, "it was mooted that they should be cancelled with consequent reduction in reparation. This view did not commend itself to the Government of the United States and public opinion in that country was strongly hostile to any such proposal. No one would venture to criticise the insistence of the United States upon repayment, although the sums borrowed were expended in that country in the purchase of munitions and other necessary supplies at prices immensely higher than those prevailing in the time of peace. So I say, the United States were entirely within their rights in the course they pursued, although one may be permitted with all respect and without offense to question its wisdom.

"For today there is a grave question as to whether the effect of repayment is not a baneful inheritance from the war, a distinct detriment rather than an advantage to the United States. One does not require much argument to be convinced that the economic conditions of the entire world, including those of the United States, would today be much less depressed and far more satisfactory than if the war debts and reparations, so far as they affected the repayment of those debts, had been written off 10 years ago and the world had begun a new advance toward normal conditions so rudely disturbed by the war tempest.

"Business and economic conditions in every country are so intimately connected with those of every other country that loss of purchasing power, depression and reaction in many countries must extend to all, even to one possessing such abundant resources and endowed with such enormous wealth as the United States."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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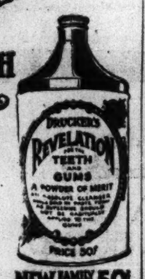

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BAN NOT AIMED TOWARD SOVIET, PRESIDENT SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

against importation of materials in the production of which convict labor was used. The necessity of such new regulations was shown, according to Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, in charge of customs, by experiences last summer in which Russian goods were first refused admission and later permitted to enter, due to uncertainty as to whether convict labor figured in their manufacture.

It is learned from authoritative sources that the regulation as originally drafted mentioned Russia specifically, but this reference was stricken out as finally written. The regulation applies to all countries and the Treasury states that the last country with which the question of convict labor occurred was not Russia, but Morocco, over the imports of phosphates.

Commenting on the regulation, representatives of Russian trade interests here professed to find uncertainties in the measure and declared that they could not be cleared up until a specific case arose to test the Treasury's position.

The regulation provides an elaborate new system of procedure. The Commissioner of Customs, with the approval of the Secretary of Treasury, is authorized to publish a finding to the effect that convict labor is being used in certain localities. Thereafter any importation from that locality shall be prohibited, unless the importer establishes "by preponderance of evidence" that the merchandise was not so produced.

Furnishing of Bond

The regulation further provides that the suspected goods can be imported only if the importer furnishes bond that he will return such goods if the ultimate decision goes against him.

A collector who suspects that convict labor has been used in articles coming from a region in which no previous finding has been issued by the Treasury is authorized to hold such goods and make report on the matter.

Not only the importer, but the ultimate consignee of the merchandise is required to make an effort to determine the kind of labor employed in its production. The ultimate consignee of suspected goods is required within three months to submit a statement to the commissioner under oath setting forth his efforts to determine the facts and the result thereof, and his belief with respect to the use of convict labor in any of the processes of production.

With all this evidence before him, the Commissioner of Customs is ordered to make his decision as to the admissibility of the import. If ruled inadmissible the goods must be sent back to the country of origin, and if not sent back they are to be destroyed. Treasury officials said that shipments already en route to this country would not be blocked. Many charges of convict labor have been made against Soviet goods, including manganese, anthracite, pulpwood and other commodities.

The new regulation does not go into the matter of "forced" or "conscript" labor, which is banned under a law passed by the last session of Congress, but which does not go into effect for another year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Testimonial dinner to George H. Clark, 7:30.

Meeting, Village Players; two plays to be presented: "The Rehearsal," and "The Rising of the Moon"; address by Ernest Cobb, author and playwright, "Playmaking"; Unitarian Parish House, Newton Center, 8.

Newtonville Woman's Club: Play, "Gypsy Fires," by Allen Davis, Newton High School Auditorium, 8.

Statler Hotel: Dance for employees of William Filene & Sons, auspices Filene Cooperative Association, music by Ruby Newman's Orchestra; ballroom.

West Roxbury Community: Citizen's Association meeting; speaker, John Jackson Walsh, chairman, Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Committee, speaker, "Sidelights on the Tercentenary"; Robert G. Shaw School, Assembly Hall, 8; public invited.

Harvard University: Combined meeting, Geological Society of Boston, and Harvard Geological Conference; I. "The Ring-Dike of the Ossipee Mountains," by Louise Kingsley of Wellesley College; II. Fundamentals of Geomorphology in the Light of Walter Penck's Contribution," by Prof. Kirk Bryan; Mineralogical Lecture Room, University Museum, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave., Division): Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7. Young Men's Division Mixer, Bates Hall, 7:30. Meeting, Boys' Division leaders, Board Room, 7:45.

Dinner in honor of A. C. Ratshesky, United States Minister to Czechoslovakia, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Brookline Town Meeting, for discussion of proposed Lincoln School site, Town Hall, 8.

Meeting, Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit, with address by H. J. Bornhoff, "Self-Contained Statement of Financial Condition and Balance Sheet Relations," Burdett College, 6.

Boston Numismatic Society: Dinner meeting, speaker, Prof. Arthur S. Dewing, "Hunting for Coin Hoards Around the Mediterranean," Boston City Club, 6:30.

Dance, Chandler Company Mutual Benefit Association, Hotel Somerset, 8.

Watertown: Annual ball, Watertown Police Relief Association, Watertown High School, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Hazel Harrison, pianist.

Repertory Theater—Hisi Koyke, Japanese soprano, and Jean Bedetti, violoncellist.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.

Repertory—"Cinderella," on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday afternoons; "Aladdin," on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:30.

Tremont—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Official inspection of DeMolay Commandery, by Grand Officers of Grand Commandery, Knights Templars; followed by reception of Grand Officers and the official count; Boston Masonic Temple, 4.

Harvard University: Astronomical Colloquium; I. "The Nonstatical Gravitational Field of a Particle," by Hsin F. Soh, Research Fellow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; II. "Formation of the Moon and Earth," by W. L. R. Emmet, of the General Electric Company; Harvard College Observatory, Building A, 4:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Drama group, Woman's Club, Library Hall, 2.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian art, Miss Schacht, 11.

New England Historic and Genealogical Society: Meeting, motion picture, "Alexander Hamilton," Yale film; 9 Ashburton Place, 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston; speaker, Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, Pastor, Tremont Temple Baptist Church, "What Is Under Your Hat?" Georgian Room, 12:15. Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor C.

Thanksgiving sale, benefit Brookline and Newton Social Service, parish house, First Church, Suffolk Road, Chestnut Hill, 9 to 1.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 14. Eighteenth Century French Designs. Dürer's Life of the Virgin.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylst Street—Paintings by Jonas Lie. Through Dec. 5. Etchings of child life by various artists.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—Oil paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Nov. 30.

Doll & Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through Dec. 2.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 13.

Lamson and Hubbard, 394 Boylston Street—"Legacy" prints by Bertrand H. Wentworth. Through Dec. 6.

Scherven Studios, 963 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

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INDICTMENTS IN OIL CASES NOL-PROSSED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Indictments of conspiracy and restraint of trade, returned against 13 petroleum and gasoline companies, including the Standard Oil Company of New York and eight individuals, by the Plymouth County Grand Jury last June, were nol-prossed in the Superior Court, Nov. 24. It is alleged that these companies and individuals attempted to ruin the business of the Keith Oil Company of Brockton and district through alleged unfair price reductions.

New evidence, claimed to be possessed by District Attorney Winfield M. Wilbar, will be presented at a special session of the grand jury, Nov. 26, by District Attorney Wilbar and Dudley P. Ranney of Wellesley, special Assistant Attorney-General, named to assist in handling the prosecution.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight and Wednesday; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight and in eastern Massachusetts Wednesday; fresh to strong westerly winds diminishing.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday; probably local snow in north portion; fresh westerly winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a. m. Nov.25	Max. Nov.24		8 a. m. Nov.25	Max. Nov.24
Albany	42	54	Memphis	30	42
Atlantic City	42	58	Montreal	42	..
Boston	48	58	Nantucket	50	58
Buffalo	34	52	New Orleans	42	58
Calgary	34	..	New York	44	54
Charleston	60	80	Philadelphia	42	58
Chicago	16	36	Pittsburgh	32	50
Denver	46	60	Portland, Me.	44	52
Des Moines	20	30	Portland, Ore.	50	56
Eastport	52	52	San Francisco	52	70
Galveston	44	54	St. Louis	24	36
Hatteras	46	64	St. Paul	16	22
Helena	32	48	Seattle	36	44
Jacksonville	60	82	Tampa	50	72
Kansas City	32	34	Washington	40	56
Los Angeles	62	82			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:31 p. m., Wednesday 3:12 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

Progress Is Shown by Public Utilities

PUBLIC utility companies have shown marked progress this year with respect to number of customers served, earnings, pay rolls and employment and in the matter of widening the distribution of utility stocks.

The American Commonwealths Power Corporation has just reported record gross and net for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, showing a gain of 19 and 29 per cent respectively over last year. Pay rolls of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company are reported in excess of any previous year. An increase of 29.9 per cent since Jan. 1 in the number of stockholders of the Middle West Utilities Company also is reported.

CITY COUNCIL SEEKS SCANLAN'S DISCHARGE

An order seeking the discharge of Bernard Scanlan of Melrose, recently appointed secretary of Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, was passed on Nov. 24 by the Boston City Council. The order calls on Mayor Curley, who will return from his West Indies trip next week, to ask Governor Allen to direct Mr. Hultman to discharge "the gentleman from Melrose."

John F. Dowd, chairman of the council's unemployment committee, who introduced the order, said that he did not question the efficiency of Mr. Scanlan, but that the Police Commissioner of Boston owes a duty to the taxpayers to appoint a Boston man. Mr. Hultman has declined to comment on the order.

POWER COMPANY BUYS TOWN LIGHTING PLANT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Announcement was made Nov. 24 by the Western Massachusetts Companies that the Lee Electric Company, a constituent of the Western Massachusetts Companies, had purchased the municipal lighting lines and equipment of the town of Granville, and would extend the service to serve West Granville and other parts of the town.

The reason for the sale is chiefly because the Lee company was able to furnish current at a lower rate than the figure that the municipal light board had found it necessary to charge. The board also faced the problem of financing an extension of facilities.

COLONIAL DAMES TO RECEIVE $20,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, at Boston, will receive $20,000 in cash, pieces of silver and a collection of lace under the will of Mrs. Susan Martin Allien, filed Nov. 24. The society will also receive the "Old Martin House" and the grounds on which it stands, at Swansea, Mass.

The John Hale Library, at Warren, R. I., will receive the portrait of Mrs. Allien's father, Robert Martin. The Colonial Dames of America, New York City, will get a set of old Dutch china. Princeton University is to get $5000 and the Church of the Resurrection, New York, $10,000.

Two Vermont Cities Are Bound by Cement

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—This city will, in fact, be cemented to Montpelier on Nov. 26, when Gov. John E. Weeks and other state officials will formally open the last link of a new hard-surface highway, four years in construction, between the two cities.

The ceremonies will take place a short distance outside Montpelier and, at the same time, Governor Weeks will plant four evergreen trees on one slope left bare by excavations incident to the road work. The new highway will give the State a high-speed road from Middlebury to the Canadian border.

MORE AUTHORITY FOR MAYOR URGED

Cambridge ought to change its charter so that the Mayor may make appointments without the approval of the Council, Frederick W. Dallinger, Representative from Massachusetts, declared at a meeting of the Cambridge Economy Club at the Parker House, Nov. 24.

Representative Dallinger made this suggestion after an address by Richard M. Russell, Mayor of Cambridge, who told the club of the Cambridge City Council's rejection of his appointment to the city treasurer's office which is now held by Henry Lehan, a "holdover." Mayor Russell said that he had met with much opposition from a majority of the Council in administering the city's affairs.

NEED OF PREPARING FOR LEISURE URGED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Louis Mann, Chicago rabbi, on Nov. 24 predicted a second industrial revolution based on shortening working hours and greater use of leisure. This prediction was voiced in the last of the women's church union lectures.

"We are about to have a shorter week and a shorter day," he said. "Many capitalists are afraid to face the light of a new day—but it is here, and here to stay, which means that soundly minded people must grapple with the problem of leisure, because leisure will come. For this we need art, music and drama which is unlike that which we have today."

Dogs and Cats Ready for 'the Animal Fair'

"I went to the Animal Fair,
"The birds and beasts were there.
"The old raccoon . . ." well, not quite, but at least there will be two wolfhounds, a mother cat and her brand-new family of kittens, Dover Granger, the St. Bernard dog who for several years has collected funds for his less fortunate four-footed and feathered friends, and other new and interesting features.

The fair in question is the Animal Rescue League Fair, to be held in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, on Dec. 1 and 2. The proceeds from the fair are used to carry on humane work with animals of all kinds. The public is invited to the exhibits. Luncheon and refreshments will be served.

Peru Is Quiet After Riots Over Cabinet

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Order was reestablished in Lima, Nov. 25, after rioting in which 15 persons were wounded. The situation continued strained, however, and further disturbances were considered possible.

A Government communique contained a public censure of Maj. Manuel Velasques, publisher of La Prensa, for an article Nov. 24 criticising the Government for the inclusion of civilians in a new list of Cabinet appointees announced Saturday. The Government statement declared that the new Cabinet had no political color and that it would contribute enthusiastically to the patriotic work begun by Lieut. Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, Provisional President.

Monday's rioting grew out of rival political meetings in San Martin Square. Four hundred members of the Civil Party gathered there to protest the makeup of the new Cabinet at the same time Communists were meeting. The two factions clashed, stones, pistols and clubs being used as weapons.

PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO PUSH CANAL WORK

A request that President Hoover include in his message to Congress a recommendation for the widening of the Cape Cod Canal was made Nov. 24 by Charles L. Gifford, Representative from Massachusetts, who asked the President to suggest an appropriation for the work to begin as soon as possible.

This follows the order of Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, for the release of more than $20,000,000 for rivers and harbors work throughout the country. Representative Gifford said it was hoped that in the meantime some of this money could be obtained for the Cape Cod Canal project.

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CARACAS MINT PATTIES—Delicious, creamy mint centers dipped in rich chocolate.

MELLOW MOON JELLIES—A colorful assortment of Crystallized Jellies, so tender and soft they melt in your mouth!

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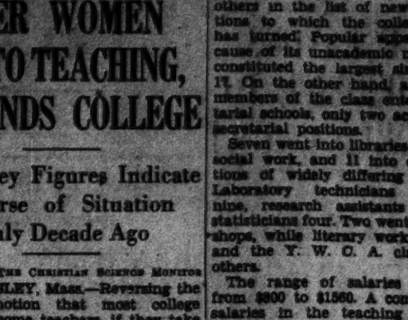

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FEWER WOMEN GO TO TEACHING, FINDS COLLEGE

Wellesley Figures Indicate Reverse of Situation Only Decade Ago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Reversing the popular notion that most college women become teachers, if they take up any vocation, a check-up of Wellesley College graduates reveals that today almost twice as many enter non-teaching vocations as take teaching positions.

During the last year, out of a class of 322, more than 86 per cent of the class indicated their intention of entering some vocation by registering with the Personnel Bureau, as candidates for positions either immediately upon graduation or in the future.

Of these 286 seniors registering, 108, or nearly 34 per cent, obtained positions for their first year out of college. Only 39 of the number were teaching positions, the other 69 being non-teaching.

"It was not always thus." Just a decade ago, in 1920, out of a somewhat larger class, 74 of the graduates obtained teaching positions, and 36 non-teaching, records of the bureau show. The reversal came suddenly, between 1923-24, for causes as yet unanalyzed.

The department store field leads all others in the list of newer occupations to which the college woman has turned. Popular apparently because of its unacademic nature, this constituted the largest single group, 17. On the other hand, although 19 members of the class entered secretarial schools, only two actually took secretarial positions.

Seven went into libraries, three into social work, and 11 into office positions of widely differing character. Laboratory technicians numbered nine, research assistants five, and statisticians four. Two went into bookshops, while literary work, museums and the Y. W. C. A. claimed still others.

The range of salaries was wide, from $800 to $1560. A comparison of salaries in the teaching and non-teaching groups showed $1200 as the usual initial salary in both.

Another aspect of the work of the college bureau of placement is the service which it renders to the older alumnæ. These constantly turn to the college for help in securing positions, and sometimes for many years after graduation. The Wellesley alumnæ are now active members of the personnel bureau to the number of nearly 2000, and it is the effort of the bureau at all times to keep in close touch with the alumnæ.

ZIONISTS PROTEST POLICY

NEW YORK (AP)—The national executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America, the ruling group of that organization, adopted a resolution Nov. 23 declaring its dissatisfaction with the British Government's explanation of its Palestine policy restricting Jewish immigration, and asserting its determination to continue to resist the policy.

GROUP FAVORS ADHERENCE TO WORLD COURT

Two Letters Urge Upon Hoover Importance of Peace Measures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Engaged in the task of writing his annual message to Congress outlining his views on domestic and foreign affairs, President Hoover was the recipient Nov. 24 of two powerful expressions of public opinion strongly urging his advocacy of peace measures.

Everett Colby, New York attorney, and former Republican national committeeman from New Jersey, sent to the President a letter signed by 100 prominent citizens petitioning him to send to the Senate at the forthcoming session the World Court protocol and to ask for its prompt ratification. The signatories informed the President that further delay in voting adherence to the World Court reflected upon the "honor and well being of our country."

Another communication signed by hundreds of men and women leaders in all parts of the country asked the President to take the leadership in a world movement to outlaw war by making its prohibition a basic fundamental of international law. The sponsors of this project explained, however, that they favored the President taking action on their suggestion only in the event that he does not press the question of World Court adherence, which they strongly counseled at the coming session.

Mr. Colby's petition is signed among others by Gen. John J. Pershing, Roy W. Howard, chairman, Scripps-Howard newspapers; Felix M. Warburg, Henry W. Taft, Ivy L. Lee, Miss Jane Addams, Newton D. Baker, Julius Rosenwald, Charles C. Morrison, editor, the Christian Century; Chester H. Rowell, Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers; James R. Angell, president Yale University; Matthew Woll, vice-president A. F. of L.; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Dr. John Grier Hibben, president Princeton University, and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader.

"We pledge you our support," their letter to the President said, 'if you will submit the protocols to the Senate asking for prompt ratification. We believe that such action taken by the United States during the coming winter will be of great influence in building up good will and confidence among all nations."

W. C. T. U. TO PUSH USE OF 'DRY' TEXTBOOKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Erie County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will attempt to put back into the schools of Buffalo and other cities and towns of the district textbooks describing the effect of alcohol upon the human body, according to Mrs. Nora Lang Wicks, county president. The information followed action of the national group in Houston, Tex., for a program to conduct a widespread educational campaign in the public schools in behalf of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mrs. Wicks said the books introduced should comply with the Ainsworth law requiring that all children between the second grade and third year of high school to study at least 30 lessons a year on the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics. A generation trained on these lines put the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution, Mrs. Wicks believes.

Road Beautification Stressed in Florida

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — "People come to Florida expecting to find it the land of flowers, and if we are to meet this expectation then highway beautification is essential to stimulate the advertising guests will give Florida on their return home."

Such was the declaration here recently of Harold W. Colee of St. Augustine, public relations director for the Florida East Coast Railway, in a talk on "The Advertising Value of Highway Beautification" before a session of the fifteenth semiannual conference of the State Chamber of Commerce's beautification committee.

Selection of Apopka as the site for the annual committee meeting next April, and the passage of 10 resolutions comprised the business part of the conference. The resolutions included a proposal that a "model mile" of highway beautification be established in every county of the State.

HOOVER SEES NEW ARGENTINE ENVOY

WASHINGTON (AP)—His best efforts to promote trade relations between Argentina and the United States were pledged to President Hoover by Ambassador Malbran, who presented his credentials on Nov. 21.

Presenting the greetings of President Uriburu, the Ambassador said he would be aided by a deep love of his own country and a great respect inspired by that to which he came.

CUBAN NEWSPAPERS PLAN JOINT EDITION

HAVANA (AP)—Havana newspapers which refused to put out their editions so long as the Government made them submit their "copy" to a censor have decided to issue a small joint edition to appear every morning. The three papers are El Pais, Diario de la Marino and El Mundo.

The Government announces that heavy fines will be imposed upon persons using telephones to spread rumors. The Government admits there is considerable unrest over the island, due to the economic depression, but that when sugar prices increase the trouble will cease.

PHILIPPINES YEAR FOUND SATISFACTORY

WASHINGTON (AP) — A contrast between generally satisfactory conditions in the Philippines and what was described as the "desperate" plight of Porto Rico, was drawn Nov. 23 by Brig.-Gen. F. Le J. Parker, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Under Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis, General Parker said in his annual report to the War Department, the Philippines had a "very satisfactory year." Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico was quoted as authority for the opinion, however, that Porto Rico still was suffering from the effects of the 1928 hurricane."

RELICS UNCOVERED AT FORT NIAGARA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Relics of early days on the Niagara frontier have been unearthed by workmen excavating the old walls of Fort Niagara, which is being restored to its original state at Youngstown. Most of the momentoes were picked up underground, but an aged dictionary was found on one of the heavy timbers supporting the roof of the south blockhouse where it had rested 100 years.

In the collection are the butt of an old French cannon, a pre-Iroquois Confederation arrowhead, a large quantity of various size shot, a metal button and a 1732 penny.

The dictionary is thought by local historians to have been printed in England about 1800 and to have been the property of a British soldier quartered in the fort after the Americans lost it in the War of 1812. The objects have been placed in the museum of the fort.

WHITE MEDAL AWARDED

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dr. David Fairchild, botanist and agriculture explorer, was announced Nov. 24 by the National Geographic Society as the winner of the George Robert White Medal, a horticultural award given annually by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Automobile Goes to the Mountain

MOUNT RAINIER POSES FOR A NEW PHOTOGRAPH

High in the rocky crags that form a jagged wall around the vast base of Mount Rainier, workmen are completing a road that climbs White River Canyon to Yakima Park, a flower-filled sub-Alpine meadow. This road, when completed, will afford access by motorcar to a high mountain shelf on the northeast side of the mountain, 6200 feet above sea level. The valley lies close to Winthrop and Ames glaciers, a part of the mountain seldom, if ever, scaled. This area was previously accessible only by pack train.

The new road is being built from the present White River Canyon Road which enters the park from Enumclaw on the north and east, and is being constructed by the Department of the Interior, National Parks Service. Work is being pushed with all possible speed to be finished before the snows begin to fall in September.

Philadelphia Group Offers Business Aid

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia Business Progress Association here has organized a free service to assist industrial concerns in the handling of problems of production and distribution.

"For instance," said R. Harland Horton, executive director of the association, "a southern manufacturer in a certain line believed he could do better in a more northern location. A Philadelphia manufacturer in the same line was found and the two merged with advantage to both. In another instance a Philadelphia manufacturer of clothing accessories found his sales not keeping up with rival concerns. The association carried on an investigation among buyers as to his product and was able to point out to him the means whereby he could adjust it to the market to the advantage of his business."

James Haines, who will be in charge of this service, was for 20 years president of the National Commercial Gas Association and arranged the merger between that association and the American Gas Institute.

Greeks Organize P.-T. A. in Atlanta

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA Ga.—Organizing what they state to be the "first Hellenic Parent - Teacher Association in America," with plans for broadening the work so that similar organizations will care for the Greek children all over the South, the officers of the newly organized Hellenic Parent-Teachers' Association Council of Atlanta recently were formally installed here with impressive exercises in the Greek church.

"We are very grateful to have organized the first Hellenic Parent-Teachers Council in America," Mrs. C. D. Virgil, president of the council, said in an interview. "Our council plans solely to function for the welfare of the several hundred Greek children here. It is our hope to be a help both to teachers and to parents in working toward this end."

Official representatives of the state and city P.-T. A organization were in attendance at the installation.

SEEKS HENEQUIN MARKET

MERIDA, Yucatan (AP)—Gov. Bartolomeo Garcia Correa has left here for the United States in an endeavor to make a contract for sale of Yucatan's surplus Henequin stock.

National Geographic Society to Join French Expedition to Depths of Asia

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Plans for one of the most comprehensive and most completely equipped expeditions of modern times were disclosed Nov. 21 when Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, announced that the society will cooperate with Georges-Marie Haardt of Paris, in sending out eight caterpillar tractor motor cars with natural scientists in a dozen fields, to span 5000 miles of least-known Asia, from Syria, to China, and then return across 8000 miles more of a southern route.

M. Haardt came from Paris to Washington to complete arrangements with the society to send a representative with the expedition, the personnel of which otherwise will be entirely French, and which will have the approval of the French Government and specific missions from France's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The patron of the expedition in France is André Citroen. The trans-Asiatic expedition, with the National Georgraphic Society coöperating, will take the field in March, with its eight motor cars each carrying a trailer, conveying specialists in geography, archæology, ornithology, botany, geology, anthropology and other branches of natural science.

It plans to start from France's westernmost Asiatic territory, in Syria, traverse Irak, Persia, Russian Turkestan, and China, turning south at Peiping for the long trail down to French Indo-China. From Saigon, it will return through Siam, Burma, India, Baluchistan, Persia and Arabia. In that journey it will traverse areas which have been little visited by Europeans since Marco Polo's time; skirt some of the world's highest mountains, lofty plateaus, cross the vast Gobi and Alashan deserts and come upon tribes and racial remnants of ancient Asiatic people whose habits and habitats are virtually unknown.

Two cars will be devoted to the taking of one of the most comprehensive geographic vocal motion picture records ever made. This phase of the expedition, requiring special natural scientific and technical experimentation, is being conducted by Pathé-Natan, Paris. The scenic wonders of innermost Asia, the customs and the costumes of its peoples will be photographed, both by the black-and-white and the color camera; and native dialects, songs, chants and rituals will be preserved in sound records.

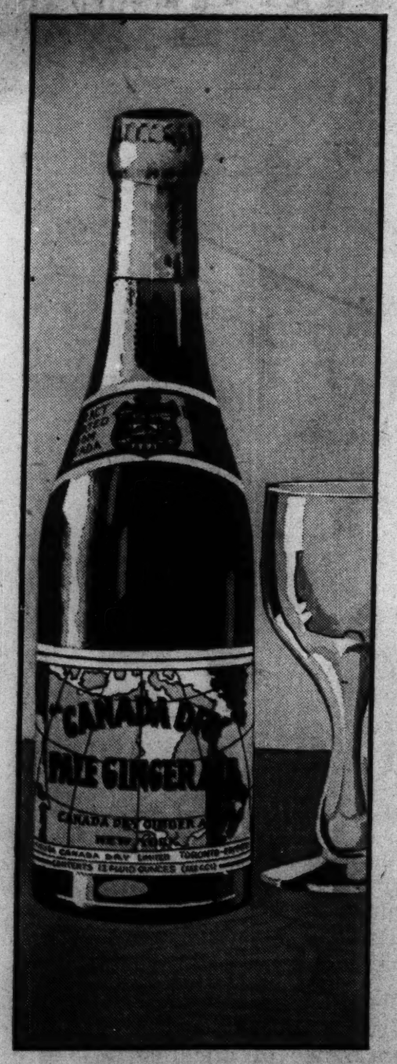
The expedition will carry a radiocasting outfit which at all times will keep it in touch with Paris.

Among the technical studies to be made by members of the expedition will be those dealing with meteorology of areas which now are blank spaces on world weather maps. Magnetic observations will be made. An artist will supplement photographic studies with sketches of ethnographic value. The expedition will be in the field at least a year, perhaps 18 months.

JOB WITH DRY FORCE WANTED BY MANY

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prohibition enforcement positions are popular nowadays.

The Civil Service Commission announced, Nov. 23, that 5860 persons had applied for positions as prohibition agents, 681 others wanted deputy administrators' jobs, and 818 sought the rating of senior prohibition investigators. The applications came from 39 states, territories and the District of Columbia, and do not include the list of eligibles already existing in other states.



PRESTIGE

Its matchless flavor...

its unequaled purity...

the nods of approval

...such is its prestige

HAVE YOU TRIED — ?

Canada Dry's new Golden Ginger Ale. Never before have you tasted a golden ginger ale with such a marvelous flavor. The secret of its delight comes from a secret and exclusive process of beverage making.

• • •

Canada Dry's new Sparkling Lime. This wonderfully refreshing beverage brings you the lure and romance of the tropics. Let it win you with its keen, cooling lime taste as it is winning countless others daily.

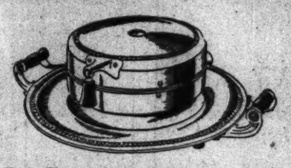
"CANADA DRY"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

QUICK! THE CHRISTMAS LIST

—for here's a forehanded opportunity to fill in many blank spaces

The Bexley, a magnificent modern electric coffee service. Finished in non-tarnishing Aranium; mountings and tray bottom of jade Catalin. Complete, $65. Other percolator sets from $16.



Waffles? The whole family sits up and takes notice! And they'll take specially favorable notice of the kind that this electric waffle iron produces. A heat indicator tells just when to bake for perfect results. Aranium (non-tarnishing) finish, $15.—Nickel, $12.50. Other waffle irons, $8.75 to $20.

Get out the list—and watch Manning-Bowman electric table appliances *shorten* it! These are gifts for the whole family, you must remember; not just for the family "cook." If you give Aunt Mary a waffle iron, Uncle Bob and Cousin Phyllis will enjoy the waffles just as much as she will. So, wherever there's a family on your list, you can make yourself both happy and popular by crossing out the several *little* gifts and substituting one glorious Manning-Bowman gift.

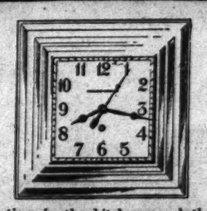
The rest is easy. Every good electric shop, as well as leading department stores, will show you the full Manning-Bowman line. (If, by any chance, you don't find a dealer near you, send order and check to Manning, Bowman & Company, Meriden, Conn.)

As efficient as it is graceful—anyone would be delighted with the gift of a percolator such as this. The six-cup size is $18 in non-tarnishable Aranium; $15 in nickel.

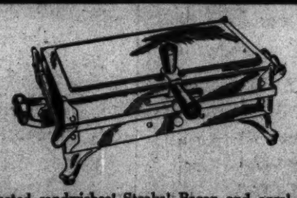
Lovely in its gleaming simplicity is the Pembroke coffee service, with mountings of onyx or jade Catalin. In Aranium-plate—the shining finish that never tarnishes—$60. Nickel-plated, $47.

Toast that exactly suits the individual taste is easy to make on this tip-and-turn toaster, which saves scorched fingers. In the exclusive Manning-Bowman Aranium finish, it is $7.50; in nickel, $5. Other toasters $3.50 to $10.

That indispensable Manning-Bowman electric heating pad! Its cover is softest eiderdown in blue, rose or maize; the ten-foot cord matches the cover. Three heats. $8.



Correct time in the kitchen—and the whole house is started on the right schedule! This attractive timepiece in green or ivory enamel is *always* right—it's one of the new Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clocks. $12. Other electric clocks, for every room, $9.95 to $70.



Toasted sandwiches! Steaks! Bacon and eggs! The Manning-Bowman table cooker grills them as expertly as a French chef. It cooks whole meals, right on the table. $18 in nickel plate; $22 in non-tarnishing Aranium.

The Farnham—a very popular electric coffee service. Heavily nickel-plated, jade or onyx Catalin mounts. $30.

This sturdy 7-cup percolator, $8.50. One of the famous Manning-Bowman Homelectric products.

MANNING·BOWMAN

BARTER IS BEST, PUNJABI TOLD BY 'HEADMAN'

(Continued from Page 1)

villagers—sat on the veranda of his house surrounded by some 30 members of the society, who were squatted on the earth before him. Of the 30 present, 10 were literate; five of the 10 comprised the officials of the society, doing their work in an honorary capacity. The meeting had been called for an inspection of accounts by the registrar of cooperative societies in the Punjab, Malcolm Lyall Darling.

There was a singular simplicity about these villagers, discussing the world situation that was leaving their produce unbought. "Russian wheat is flooding the market and the world is not buying from Hindustan," remarked Muzafar. He was interrupted by a Muhammadan who said: "The Indian people are not buying foreign cloth, so the foreigners are not buying our wheat." This, however, was a dangerous subject, politics being debarred from the society's meetings.

Proposes Barter System

Muzafar suggested that if kind instead of cash could be accepted these days there would be no hardship falling on the cultivator. Already, he contended, the system of bartering was proving valuable in the village as a result of the fall in prices. But at this point Muzafar was again interrupted, this time by six or seven Indians who turned on the village butcher.

"He still asks eight annas for his meat, whereas he should only be getting six, with other prices as they are." The butcher rose to the challenge:

"It is not possible that I take six annas for meat," he argued. "The leather worker is not buying the hides and I have only the meat to sell." The butcher sat down after this remark, satisfied that there was nothing to add to his business and economic policy. The leather-worker concurred with the butcher—shoes were not being bought.

The meeting agreed generally that there was no fall in the general level of wages paid in the village. The cobbler, the blacksmith, and the other village craftsmen were not taking less than heretofore. Only the cultivator was forced to do that; and a quiet, black-bearded man with reflective eyes, remarked: "It is God's will."

Loans for Pony Carts

Perhaps this great question of world prices was beyond them; at any rate, the villagers turned to a consideration of its other affairs. Three loans which had been made to members were discussed. The loans, totaling 500 rupees, had been made in connection with marriages. Now the society is pledged to economies on marriage ceremonials, possibly the most costly item in the budgets of Indian households. Virtually every peasant is in the hands of money lenders, chiefly on account of marriage expenditures. While the three loans were not questioned, the beneficiaries were reminded that such loans were not favored in these modern days.

Loans for the purchase of cattle and the repair of tongas (pony carts) were passed without comment; but some doubt was raised about a loan of 1194 rupees that had been made to the honorary secretary. In extenuation the secretary, Abdul Quadir, waved his hand in the direction of his house, for the construction of which the loan had been negotiated. It was certainly a "pukka" (substantially constructed) house, complete with veranda in the best European manner. Still, it was questioned by some whether the loan was justifiable. Moreover, Abdul was an official of the society and should be showing an example in thrift to the rest.

The society resolved to spend 149 rupees from its common good fund on improving the sanitary conditions of the village. To the European observer there was need for the improvement. Dholanwal, like all Indian villages, is a dwelling place for cattle as well as for people, although the registrar maintains that it ranks among the better villages of his circuit.

A member of the society volunteered to show me through his home. Compared with American and British standards it was squalid. A room for four cattle, a bedroom that was also a minor granary; a living room without windows, containing a great chest for clothes and an array of brassware that indicated that its owner was quite well-to-do—these constituted the accommodations. The whole was confined within mud walls and opened on a small compound (yard), in which naked children played.

When asked why he had not put windows in his house the owner said: "We have not the education; we start to build without any idea of how it will end." Yet these men are shrewd in business. There was evidence besides of a developing sense of domestic and civic pride in the fact that the society had set aside money for improving the amenities of the narrow, refuse-strewn lanes of Dholanwal.

CANAL BUSINESS GROWS 25 PER CENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A gain of nearly 750,000 tons of commerce, up to Nov. 16, has sent the water-borne traffic of the New York State Barge Canal system up to the highest record since its opening in 1918. The total movement of shipments up to that date, it has just been announced, is 3,505,222 tons, compared with 2,776,786 tons in 1929.

This is approximately a 25 per cent increase, or almost double the average yearly increase of 13.5 per cent during the last 10 years. Heavy shipments of grain, petroleum, iron and steel, pulpwood, sulphur, flaxseed, rubber, chemicals and other commodities have contributed to the record.

GREEK MYTHOLOGY TO BE LECTURE TOPIC

Miss Alice Diplarakou, of Athens, Greece, arrived in Boston Nov. 25, to be the guest of Capt. George Demeter of the Governor's military staff, and the Order of Ahepa, Greek national organization. She is in Boston in the course of a national lecture tour on "Ancient Greek Mythology."

The Boston lecture will be given in Symphony Hall on Thanksgiving evening, and the proceeds will be donated to the charities sponsored by the Grecian Art Society of Boston. Miss Diplarakou will be taken on an educational and historic tour of the city and will visit the Museum of Fine Arts and other art institutions.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR CALLED

STORRS, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Kai Jensen was appointed on Nov. 24 associate professor in the department of education of the Connecticut State Agricultural College. He is assistant professor at Ohio State University and will enter upon his duties here Feb. 1.

$1,000,000 BUILDING STARTED

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Ground was broken Nov. 25 for the $1,000,000 transformer tank shop building to be added to the General Electric Company plant.

SEEK LAW AND ORDER IN CUBA

HAVANA (AP)—Three hundred business and professional men of Cuba banded together Nov. 24 in a national defense commission to seek a way to restoration of political order in Cuba.

CUBA GREETS MAYOR CURLEY

HAVANA (AP)—Mayor Curley of Boston arrived here Nov. 25 on the steamer Franconia. The courtesies of the port were extended by the customs officials.

WOODS BACKS ROAD BUILDING TO AID IDLE

(Continued from Page 1)

the big, significant facts of industrial recovery through the motion picture news reels and to place this graphic information before the 100,000,000 people who compose the motion picture audience of the United States. . . .

"Second, recognizing the educational effects of the screen as a universal entertainment medium, leading producers are planning, at their own expense, to use the dramatic power of the screen to help dispel the purely psychological forces that retard prosperity. . . .

"Third, for the immediate amelioration and employment needs in some of our great metropolitan centers, motion picture interests, coöperating with leading artists of the screen and stage, are helping to arrange great benefit performances. . . .

"Fourth, it is anticipated that in the development of its educational program your committee may desire to use 'stills' to urge the cause of employment. Inquiry made of leading theater interests in our industry lead me to give you assurance that at many local centers you will receive every possible coöperation in the distribution of such stills.

"Fifth, community coöperation in such local employment and relief campaigns as are now being conducted through the inspiration or with the help of your committee, is assured wherever possible, through instructions that are going out from leading motion picture circuits to their managers in theaters throughout the country."

Free Lodging Agencies Coördinate in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Coördinating the work of the principal free lodging houses for men, the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and Relief, on Nov. 24, opened a central agency to care for Chicago's homeless men. Similar plans are under way for caring for homeless women and girls unable to gain entrance to overcrowded lodging houses.

The men's agency at 172 West Polk Street will keep records of the available accommodations at each shelter, as well as of every person being accommodated there, and details of their cases. The purpose is to clear out unworthy cases, and people who do not belong in Chicago will be sent to their homes to make room for the city's own. All vacancies will be filled through the central agency, and records kept of the assignments.

Policemen, social workers and others likely to come in touch with men seeking shelter will be provided with cards, 100,000 of which have been printed, guiding them to the agency and giving the details of the procedure.

Loafers Sifted From Workers in Los Angeles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Floaters and loafers are being sifted from the conscientious workers as a result of a plan for unemployment relief worked out by the Chamber of Commerce and recently placed in operation by city and county officials here.

The plan, which includes more stringent vagrancy regulations, preferential employment for residents, and coördination of all charity groups, was conceived early last summer when the chamber formed a group of non-fee employment agencies and circularized employers asking for cooperation in meeting the situation.

Employment of residents to as large extent as possible will relieve the community from the burden of migratory workers, who often displace residents or are themselves forced to depend on charity, it is believed.

Loan Fund for Jobless Is Planned in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Establishment of a loan fund, to finance temporarily, persons who are out of work or whose incomes have been greatly reduced, will be among the first projects initiated by Governor Roosevelt's enlarged committee on stabilization and regulation of employment, according to announcement following its first meeting, Nov. 24.

Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, said three subcommittees were formed at the meeting—one on temporary loans, one to stimulate emergency employment and one to coördinate the relief activities in the State.

The subcommittee on temporary loans will begin immediately to work out a practical method by which needy persons may receive loans solely on the basis of the applicant's character, to be repaid without interest when the recipient is in a position to do so. It will seek a way to establish such funds under local management and directions. The discussion revealed that this was considered one of the most difficult and important of the committee's tasks.

Non-Fee Agencies Opened

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif. — Twenty-four free employment bureaus have been established here, where unemployed may register and watch for jobs. Public utilities have been urged to speed construction programs, and all lines of industry have been asked to increase pay rolls as much as possible, while department stores have been requested to donate advertising space for an appeal to the public to increase its buying so as to stimulate business and prevent business houses from increasing the unemployment problem by laying off workers.

Building Rushed to Aid Idle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Uncle Sam's work as a conservationist of the nation's food supply will be increased in value with the erection of the new Fisheries Bureau laboratory here during the coming months. Work on the building is being rushed so as to provide that much extra construction work during the winter. A fund of $125,000 has been appropriated for the laboratory building.

MAINE BRIDGE APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reconstruction by the Maine Central Railroad of a bridge across New Meadows River, between Brunswick and West Bath, Me., was approved Nov. 22 by the War Department. Plans of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works for a bridge across Weir River, between Hingham and Hull, also were approved.

STRICT CONTROL OVER EXCHANGES URGED BY HYDE

(Continued from Page 1)

cussion, during which Mr. Hyde and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, were interrogated and heard on the Administration and the Farm Board's policies and plans, that the general view of those present was that the Farm Board "should be backed up."

No formal action to this effect was taken but, according to Mr. McNary, it was generally agreed that the board should be allowed to follow up without interference its present wheat buying operations to test out the existing law and its effectiveness.

Short Selling a "Menace"

Both Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde were closely questioned by committee members on wheat buying and selling. Both agreed that "short selling" as such was baneful whether done by "Liverpool or Russia." They agreed that such operations were essentially "gambling" and a "menace." No solution to the problem was offered by the two men.

Mr. Hyde's recent challenge of alleged "short selling" of wheat by Russia on the Chicago Grain Exchange came in for considerable vigorous questioning by committee members, particularly Mr. Wheeler, who made a visit to that country this past summer, and by Mr. Shipstead.

Both severely criticized the Secretary of Agriculture's attack upon Russia for its alleged wheat "dumping," asserting that the United States was engaged in doing exactly the same thing, namely, selling wheat below the cost of production.

"I don't understand," Mr. Shipstead said to Mr. Hyde, "why the Russians who have only wheat to sell should want to depress the market by short selling. That is absurd, as is the claim of the Secretary of Agriculture, that 7,500,000 bushels of Russian wheat broke the back of the American market.

"Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde admit that some 20,000,000,000 bushels of grain are sold annually on the Chicago Exchange. That is billions more than the whole world supply, and so there must be much short selling going on all the time by purchasers, foreign purchasers, who are not like Russia sellers, but buyers of wheat."

Reduction in Grain Surplus

Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde told the committee they had information that Russia had 400,000,000 bushels of wheat to export. Committee members were inclined to discount these figures.

The committee was also informed by Mr. Legge that if a 20 per cent reduction in wheat acreage could be effected, the resulting crop would be reduced to home consumption. He also expressed the view that much of the existing wheat surplus would be taken care of this year by an increase in stock feeding.

It is estimated that between 185,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels of wheat will be used for this purpose this year, he stated. This year's wheat crop, he said, amounted to 940,000,000 bushels, making the 1929 carry-over of 275,000,000 bushels a total of 1,115,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States.

Domestic milling needs will come to 840,000,000 bushels, Mr. Legge calculated exports are estimated at around 145,000,000 bushels, feeding, 200,000,000 bushels, and seed 85,000,000 bushels, leaving an estimated carry-over next year of 175,000,000 bushels, which will be 100,000,000 bushels less than the 1929 surplus.

COURTHOUSE PLANS INTEREST MR. ELY

Joseph B. Ely, Governor-elect, conferred on Nov. 25 with the special commission appointed to study the question of erecting a building to house the Supreme Judicial Court. The commission has several plans drawn up which it is believed were shown to Mr. Ely. It is proposed to construct the building on land adjoining the easterly side of the State House. Mr. Ely also visited the Department of Administration and Finance. He made no statement other than that he was "learning the ropes."

ZONA GALE READS FROM HER WRITINGS

That the things written between the lines contained the vital message in fiction was the opinion expressed by Miss Zona Gale, author, at the Women's Republican Club Nov. 24, under auspices of the Women's City Club. Miss Gale read selections from her own writings, and referred to some of the outstanding situations in her play, "Miss Lulu Bett."

HIGHWAY BILL FILED

A bill providing for maintenance of highways by the State without the financial assistance of cities and towns through which the highways run was filed with the Clerk of the Massachusetts Senate, Nov. 25, by Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham and C. F. Haley of Rowley, State Senators. Under present rules, the local communities are required to shoulder their proportionate share of the expense.

RADCLIFFE TREASURER NAMED

Francis Calley Gray has just been elected treasurer of Radcliffe College, to succeed John Wilber Lowes who resigned to become deputy treasurer of Harvard University. Mr. Gray is president of Lee, Higginson Trust Company and a member of the Boston School Committee.

Value of Women in Politics Outlined

Women's emancipation from the kitchen and the sewing room is significant, Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, told the members of the Women's Republican Club in Boston, Nov. 25.

He referred primarily to their admission into full equality of interest in the news of the world, particularly to such groups as belonged to the political clubs.

Today, he went on to explain, women are energetically demanding to know about candidates and issues, and about the achievements and wrong doings of governments. They are digging into the fundamentals of politics and parties.

"I think that women have a quality of mind which is particularly good at going to the bottom of things," he said. "Whatever its source, it is a valuable quality for voters to have. We should press our leaders and political parties all the time in the interest of good government."

New England mentality is one of the finest possessions in the world, he declared. Independence, vigor, and thoroughness of thought are associated with those living in this section of the country.

ALABAMA AUDITOR HEADS NATIONAL BODY

NEW YORK (AP)—S. H. Blan, State Auditor of Alabama, was elected on Nov. 21, president of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers. The association chose Biloxi, Miss., for the 1931 meeting.

State and local governments were taken to task by Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, in an address to the association, for relying too much on bond financing and not enough on current funds derived from taxation.

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Lovely designs of Renaissance artists linked with the outstanding black and white theme of today's fashions
Delicate, dainty and strikingly smart all in the same breath. Imitation crystal and jet held together with lace-like motifs of antique silver (plated). Many patterns . . . some simple . . . some elaborate. Choker necklaces, double or single strand, opera length necklaces, single strand necklaces with drops.
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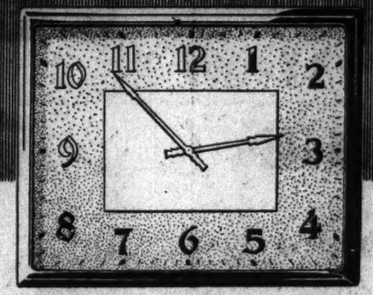
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Even the most expensive clock requires periodic oiling and adjustment. Our Clock Department will send for your clocks, make necessary repairs and adjustments and deliver them to your home.
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RUSSIAN CLASS STRIFE TERMED RELIGIOUS WAR

Anti-Church Theory Forced on Teachers, Chicago Observer Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Communist views of religion have given the class struggle in Russia the aspect of a religious war, Dr. Samuel N. Harper declared in a lecture here recently. The University of Chicago professor made an extensive tour of the Soviet Republics last summer and came away persuaded that the Communist policy toward religion is something more than an effort to lift superstition from the people. "The Soviet state will not admit a competing loyalty," he said. 'Anti-religious teaching has been made obligatory upon the schoolteacher."

The theory and practice of religious tolerance differ under Soviet administration, Dr. Harper declared. Churches were supposed to be taken over for other uses only when the community had more than it needed, and the citizens voted for the change. Actually, this observer stated, local plebiscites are often "steam-rollered" through.

"Theoretically, there is freedom of worship," Dr. Harper continued. "But a student in a Communist university who goes to a church service is boycotted. In industry the five-day week has the secondary aim of suppressing Sunday.

"At first it was only orthodoxy that was attacked, but last year the turn of the Protestants came. Their social work activities were held to conflict with those of the Communist Party. The 'enormous apparatus of religious organizations,' according to Communist statements, was declared to be the refuge of the classes to be liquidated.'"

Academic freedom is not a part of the Communist scheme in its present stage, Dr. Harper indicated. "The leaders say frankly," he reported, 'that school-teachers must take active part in the politics of the revolution. The economic commissariats have joint jurisdiction with the Commissariat of Education. Many teachers were openly hostile to the revolution at first; then neutrality was demanded. Now, since the resumption of the Socialist offensive two years ago, teachers in the rural district understand that they cannot be neutral, but that they must take an active part in working for the collectivization of agriculture and against religion. Many have left their posts.

"In the field of higher education economists who opposed the collectivization of agriculture were asked to recant when success was claimed for the movement last winter. Those who would not support collectivization are soon to be tried publicly.

"The 'cultural-armyist,' to use the term adopted by the Communists, is an important factor in making Bolsheviks. They number about 1,000,000. In the farming areas the teachers make up the bulk of the intelligentsia and their public activity is therefore important.

"Pupils, too, are drawn into public life. Even first-grade pupils are admitted into the shock brigade movement. They are encouraged to help 'liquidate the capitalist class.' Socialist competition is introduced into the schools to spur the children to better work.

"The cultural worker is held equally responsible with the industrial leader for any falling behind in the Five-Year Plan."

Not only schools, but theaters, movies, newspapers and books are included in the Communist plan of "culture," Dr. Harper noted. "All are used to create a proletarian attitude," he said. "There is a constant subordination of all media to the concrete aim of the Bolshevik revolution.

GALE BRINGS RELIEF TO EUROPE'S WORKLESS

LONDON (AP)—The great gale, accompanied by heavy rains, that swept over from London to Vienna during the past week-end did considerable damage, at the same time coming as a boon to the unemployed, who were impressed into service for the emergency as builders of temporary bridges and rescuers of homeless.

Belgium appeared to be the heaviest sufferer, the low countryside being inundated by the swollen rivers. France was under water almost all the way from Le Havre to Paris. In Germany the Rhine and Moselle overran their banks driving thousands from their homes to higher country. England was less severely affected. The fact that the morning tide on Nov. 24 was lower than expected, while the velocity of the wind had lessened, gave hope for better conditions.

DEEDS OF VIKING REVEALED ON STONE

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Deeds of Jarlabanke, one of the earliest of the viking road builders, are revealed on one of the rune stones recently found at Taeby. More than 1000 rune stones, dating from the ninth to the eleventh centuries, are now registered in the Swedish Province of Upland.

One rune stone glorifies Jarlabank for building a road across the swamp in Taeby. The road is still in use, and even to this day carries the name "Jarlabanke's bridge." Other rune stones dating from the same period add new knowledge concerning viking names which still exist, after more than 1000 years.

REDUCING NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN APPROVED

NEW YORK (AP)—Denying that it has sought to discriminate against women in favor of men, the Cotton Textile Institute said in a statement Nov. 24 that its efforts toward eliminating night work for women in cotton mills are intended to better the conditions of women workers generally.

Discouraging women's work at night will not eliminate them from employment in the mills, the institute said, but will result in more daytime work with the same opportunities for women workers under better conditions.

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Cranberry Sauce or Cranberry Ice — Rolls
Grapefruit Hearts on Lettuce
French Dressing — Cheese Crackers
Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream or Au Gratin
Assorted Nuts — Coffee — Mints

Extra clean—Sun dried
Seedless Raisins 3 Pkgs 21c

Extra clean—Sun dried
Seeded Raisins 3 Pkgs 23c

A very low price—Nice with the pie
Loaf Cheese PIMENTO Lb 31c, White or Colored Lb 29c

No fuss to make your mince pie with Friend's or None Such
Mince Meat NONE SUCH, 2 Pkgs 25c, FRIEND'S Can 23c

Be sure and ask for Ocean Spray—It's ready to eat
Cranberry Sauce 2 Cans 35c

Delicious strawberry and grape flavors
Richmond Jelly 2 Goblets 25c

Assorated fruits ready for use in salad
Fruits for Salad Del Monte Lge Can 31c

The safe pasteurized, pitted dates
Dromedary Dates Pkg 19c

A remarkable assortment of hard, soft and chewy centers
Chocolates Finast Assortment Lb. Box 45c

---MORE HOLIDAY SPECIALS---

Social Delights	NBC	Lb Pkg 29c
Marshmallows	Angelus	Lb Pkg 21c
Dark Fruit Cake		Each 29c
Cherries	Maraschino Style	3 Sm Bots 25c
Canada Dry	Ginger Ale	3 Bots 50c
Educator	Assorted Cookies	2 Lb Box 29c

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NUTS and DRIED FRUITS

Walnuts	DIAMOND BUDDED	Lb 37c
Citron		4 oz Jar 19c
Lemon Peel		4 oz Jar 15c
Orange Peel		4 oz Jar 15c
Smyrna Figs		Pkg 33c
Currants		2 Pkgs 25c
Walnut Meats	DIAMOND BRAND	3½ oz Can 25c
Mixed Nuts	Extra Fancy	Lb 27c

ORANGES

SWEET, JUICY FLORIDAS

Small Size 19c — Med Size 25c — Lge Size 31c

GRAPEFRUIT

SWEET, JUICY FLORIDAS

Small Size 5c — 4 Med Size 23c

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

Apple Cider	Gal	39c
Halowee Dates	10 oz Pkg	17c
Marrow Squash	Lge Can	17c
Purity Olive Oil	4 oz Jar	21c
Stuffed Olives	12 oz Jar	39c
Za-Rex Chocolate Syrup	Jug	25c
Marshmallow Fluff	Lge Can	23c
R&R Plum Pudding	No 1 Tin	27c
Campbell's Tomato Soup	3 Cans	25c

HOLIDAY COOKING NEEDS

Crisco	Lb Can	24c
Molasses	Finast Can	29c
Baking Powder	Royal 6 oz Can	24c
Bell's Seasoning	Pkg	9c
Baker's Chocolate	8 oz Bar	22c
Bensdorp's Cocoa	½ Lb Can	35c
Evaporated Milk	SEALECT VAN CAMP'S Can	9c
Cream of Tartar	4 oz Pkg	13c

Fresh Vegetables

FRESH FROM THE GARDENS

Sweet Potatoes	Lb	3c
Squash	Lb	3c
Celery	2 Bunches	23c
Cranberries	2 Lbs	29c

CAKES and CANDIES

Sponge Cake	Each	14c
Macaroons	Doz	19c
Pound Cake	PLAIN, RAISIN LIGHT FRUIT Lb	29c
Fruit Hermits	2 Lbs	35c
Hard Candies	Assorted Lb Can	25c
Sweet Home Chocolates	Lb Box	39c
Touraine Confections	5 For	9c
Candy Bars	ALL POPULAR VARIETIES 3 For	10c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

SCHACHT LAYS WORLD SLUMP TO REPARATIONS

Others Must Buy German Goods or Payments Will Cease, He Warns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The reparations problem is "at the bottom" of the present world economic depression and unless the world buys German goods so Germany can build a more substantial export surplus, it will cease automatically to pay reparations under the Young plan, according to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, formerly President of the Reichsbank. Dr. Schacht spoke at a dinner of the Economic Club of New York and before an audience in the Town Hall under auspices of the League of Political Education, Nov. 25.

Thus far reparations have been made out of money borrowed from abroad, he said. It is now doubtful, he thought, that Germany can continue to borrow large sums abroad. Its only source of funds for reparations payments, he said, is in increasing its shipments to foreign countries and decreasing its imports. This, he added, might lead to the development of unpleasant relations abroad, unless the former allies coöperate in helping Germany expand its world markets.

"I am simply explaining the situation as I see it," Dr. Schacht declared. "Nor am I suggesting anything about cancellation of debts. The principal ent to the allies, it is true, has not been applied for direct economic purposes, but helped the borrowers to win the war and to extort out of Germany, so far, much more than $15,000,000,000 in cash or commodities.

"What all this means morally, I have never discussed, but after all that happened, and after having wasted nearly $230,000,000,000 during the war, it seems . . . absurd to keep the whole world in unrest and in political and economic disorder, just for extorting another $10,000,000,000 out of one member of the international civilized community."

Another speaker at the dinner was J. D. Mooney, president of the General Motors Export Company, who suggested that an international conference be called to devise means of alleviating the world-wide economic depression and averting what he characterized as the "increasing likelihood of a new war." He said the United States could no longer sit back in blissful isolation of the rest of the world, but that to help itself it must coöperate in restoring sound conditions abroad.

Mei Lan-Fang Opens His Salons Again

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The great Chinese actor, Mei Lan-fang, after a season's absence in the United States and Japan, has again resumed his position as the "official host" of Peiping.

His beautiful Chinese home is thrown open frequently to distinguished visitors whom the Chinese desire to honor.

The Chinese actor is appearing in his own theater in Peiping this winter only twice each week. He has given several additional performances for charity in Peiping. Tientsin and Mukden, Shanghai and Canton will probably see him next spring.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Florence H. Webster, Highland Park, Mich.
Ida Nies, Petoskey, Mich.
Alice E. Goepfert, College Point, N. Y.
Phoebe Goepfert, College Point, N. Y.
Mrs. J. L. Griffiths, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ethel M. Freer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Katharina L. Vieth, New York City.
Mrs. Mollie C. Tompkins, Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. Cora E. Nichols, Spokane, Wash.
H. H. Nichols, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. Lila P. Basel, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Florence Dalton, Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. Clifford J. Ellis, Evanston, Ill.

SNELL BREAKS HOUSE BARRIER TO LEGISLATION

Accedes to Senate Insurgent Demands to Escape Special Session

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee, on his return to the capital, Nov. 24, announced his willingness to accept the legislative demands of the Senate insurgents for the coming session.

Mr. Snell made it plain that he was not speaking for his colleagues, and so unusual was this expression of conciliation from him, and so weighty is his judgment considered in the Republican management of the present House, that his views were accepted as holding the greatest significance of what may be looked for from the Republican House leaders in the coming session.

Mr. Snell is the first of the three major Republican leaders to indicate his willingness to accede to the legislative program insisted upon by the insurgents, who have clearly indicated that unless their projects are allowed to come to votes they will force a special session. Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker, and John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, have yet to be heard from on the matter. Senate Republican leaders think it unlikely, in view of their strong insistence for a conciliatory attitude and Mr. Snell's willingness, that they will remain obdurate.

In any event Mr. Snell's action is admitted to be an important step forward in clearing the loaded atmosphere on the question of a special session. It injects a much-needed conciliatory note in the insurgent Republican House leaders' relations, which have been strained for a long time, and is a direct answer to an intimation from Wisconsin House insurgents that unless their plans are acted on they might vote with the Democrats to organize the next House.

Mr. Snell's declaration of willingness to accede to the insurgent demands is an acknowledgment by a regular Republican leader of a situation in which he find himself at a disadvantage. The circumstances that confronted him required him to give way and he frankly admits the situation, as the Senate Republican leaders have done already and have advised the President to do.

The statement from Mr. Snell was enthusiastically received by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, who declared that it expressed exactly his views. He was, he said, delighted to find his Republican colleague of the House ready "to play ball."

Mr. Snell now favors a vote on the Norris Muscle Shoals measure, perhaps the outstanding source of potential obstruction at the coming session. The question is now in stalemate in conference committee; but the present House has never voted on the Norris bill, being denied such a direct test by the Republican control. Mr. Snell's willingness to permit the House to pass on the Norris bill opens the way for an early solution of the issue.

Likewise Mr. Snell is also willing to dispose of the Norris "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution; a concession particularly pleasing to the Senate insurgents who have long blamed the Longworth-Snell-Tilson combination for holding up action on the proposal. But Mr. Snell does not stop there. He is willing for a vote on any or all parts of the progressive program.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the country wants a vote in Congress on a lot of things. So far as I am concerned, I am going to do nothing to prevent the House voting on pending controversial legislation. All I hope is that there will be no extra session and that Congress can take a holiday. It will be best for the country."

Moldavians Seek Refuge in Rumania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—A group of peasants has arrived at Chetatea-Alba on the Russo-Rumanian border in flight from Russia. They are seeking refuge in Bessarabia because they are of the same nationality as most of the Bessarabian peasants, namely Moldavian.

The refugees are in a pitiable condition, worn and ragged, and they assert that living conditions in South Russia are intolerable, according to dispatches to the Dimineatsa, one of the best informed Rumanian papers.

Not only is there declared to be a lack of food, and of other necessities, but the people in the Russian villages, it is said, are continually harassed by police agents, who arrest them and frequently make away with them altogether.

Hitherto Rumania has refused to permit any Russian refugees to remain in her territory, but this group has aroused so much sympathy among the Rumanians of Bessarabia that they are imploring the Government to make an exception for them.

BRITISH LABOR'S EDUCATION BILL TO BECOME LAW

Its Passage Assured by Agreement With the Liberal Party

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Such progress has been made in the negotiations between the Labor Government and the Liberals over the disputed question of the Education Bill for raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 years, that the prospects of this measure becoming law are now regarded as assured.

The main points in the dispute have been, firstly, the date for the introduction of this measure and secondly, what should be the conditions and the amount of state help where the less well-to-do parents are concerned. The bill as introduced was to have taken effect from next April but it has been pointed out that was too soon, having regard to the unpreparedness existing in the state schools for a large influx of pupils which the extension of the curriculum by 12 months would involve.

The Liberals proposed the postponement of the measure's taking effect until September, 1932. The Government has been holding out for not more than one year's delay. The Conservatives on the other hand wanted five years. A compromise is now probable in accordance with the Liberals' suggestion.

An understanding on the question of grants is also now expected. As proposed by the Government this grant was to have been paid by the central government and was to have been at the flat rate of 5s. weekly a child in the case of parents whose incomes were below certain stated amounts, varying according to the size of the family.

The Conservatives wanted the grant administered by local authorities, and for it to be given only to parents in indigent circumstances, and to vary in amount according to the necessity of each case. The Liberals also wanted to place upon local authorities the duty of fixing the income limit of parents, and this is now likely to be conceded, with some provision to make the grant depend upon definite application for it from those concerned.

Up to Nov. 24 there was a considerable prospect of the measure failing to get through the committee stage, the Conservatives having decided to vote for the Liberal amendment, if their own were defeated, in which case the Government would have been in a minority. This would have meant the bill having to be dropped, a contingency which is now regarded as definitely avoided.

LARCENY OF FUNDS FOR RELIEF ALLEGED

Uncovering of 1500 cases involving alleged larceny of $75,000 was announced on Nov. 24 by John J. Lydon, Boston Soldiers' Relief Commissioner. The announcement followed the arrest of William J. Bartholomew of South Boston charged with illegally obtaining $210 from the Soldiers' Relief Department of the city.

It was stated by those conducting the investigation for the city that Bartholomew, a typical case, had declared he was without funds and the sole support of a widowed mother, also without funds, while he had on deposit in a Boston Bank $1927.47, and his mother had a savings account of $2000.

Old Spanish Spoken by Jews of Greece

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Acceptance by the Greek Government of Spain's offer to establish a chair of Spanish in the University of Saloniki, recalls that large numbers of Jews living in eastern Europe use the Spanish language among themselves. They are descendants of the Jews who fled from Spain, expelled by decree of the Roman Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabel.

The Jews played an important part in the history of Spain in the 1000 years which preceded their expulsion at the end of the fifteenth century. In fact, it may be said that Spanish civilization is the product of two streams of influence which converge in the eleventh century, one of these being Oriental and exercised by the Jews and the Muhammadans and the other European.

The comparative isolation which their religion implies, has enabled them in many cases to preserve intact through four centuries the language of their forefathers. Doubtless many of the students in the University of Saloniki who take advantage of the opportunity to learn modern Spanish will already be perfectly familiar with the language in the form in which it was written and spoken in the days of Cervantes.

Conservatives' Show United Front in Acclaim of Baldwin

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, including 800 delegates from all parts of Great Britain passed a unanimous vote of confidence here on Nov. 25 in the leadership of Stanley Baldwin, thereby showing that success has attended the efforts which have been going on in this party to restore a united front in view of the approach of a general election, which is now expected early in 1931.

Mr. Baldwin subsequently outlined the program on which he proposes to fight this election. His main plank is to be coöperation with the British Commonwealth of Nations upon the lines laid down by R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, at the recent Imperial Conference here.

This means a tariff on imports into Great Britain, with preference on dominion products. Secondly, comes a guaranteed price to British farmers for home-grown wheat, also the adoption of the quota system, whereby a guaranteed proportion of Empire-grown wheat would be taken by Great Britain.

Mr. Baldwin would control dumping in Great Britain of Russian and other imports, including vegetables and fruit. He would also aim at a reduction of national expenditures.

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An assortment of all our candies—about 40 varieties. Among them are Chocolate Nut Fudge, Milk Chocolate Animals or Flowers, Munchy Butter Crunch, Crystallized Ginger, Rich Chocolate Creams in Lemon, Raspberry, Maple-Pecan, etc.
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Control of Public Utilities by States Believed to Need Adapting to New Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

basis of reproduction cost less depreciation. They considered the result as the best attainable substitute for actual investment, when the records of cost could not be established from the companies' accounts. Their object, however, was to fix rates on the basis of cost, including actual operating expenses, taxes and cost of capital. They looked upon cost as the measure of reasonableness.

War Upsets Apple Cart

Before this cost system had become firmly established, there came the World War with its upheavals of prices, costs and conditions of operation. A wide difference emerged between the actual cost of properties installed before the war, and their reproduction cost. As a result, the companies quite naturally asserted the right to have the rates based upon reproduction cost, to take into account the change in price level, and to compensate the investors for the change in the value of the dollar.

A sharp conflict of view developed, with investment being supported by the public, and reproduction cost by the companies. This was brought to the Supreme Court, and in a series of cases the companies' contentions have been largely upheld. While the Supreme Court has never definitely set up reproduction cost as the exclusive or dominant factor of "fair value," it has given such a degree of sanction that the commissions mostly consider themselves bound to follow reproduction cost.

This shift from actual cost to reproduction cost has greatly impaired the effectiveness of rate control. If actual cost had become firmly established, then the rights of the companies and the obligations of the ratepayers would have been gradually established by valuations, and subsequently shown by the accounts of the companies, so that rates could be raised promptly or reduced according to undisputed showing of facts, with equal protection to investors and consumers.

But with the reproduction cost standard, there is no exact measure, with the result that every effort to adjust rates causes conflict of interest between the companies and the consumers. The latter naturally strive for the minimum "fair value" and rate of return, while the companies, also naturally, seek maximum figures.

The determination rests largely upon estimates and self-serving assertions. The proceedings are long drawn out, extremely costly, and the results are never satisfactory. The system produces litigation instead of systematic regulation.

Faults of Present System

Apart from valuation, the present system of regulation has developed also other shortcomings, of which, for the sake of compactness, I shall briefly consider the following: Ascendancy of the judicial rôle; inadequate public representation; ramification of holding companies, and interstate developments.

The work of the commissions, especially in rate-making, involves all three of the commonly recognized functions of government: legislative, administrative and judicial. The sheer act of fixing rates is legislative, and this power has been especially delegated by the legislatures to the commissions. The establishment of schedules and providing for their enforcement, is administrative, as are most of the daily activities concerned with rates, service, records, accounting, security issues, installation of properties and minor matters.

Difficulties that have developed involve legislative and administrative functions, as against the judicial. While commissions were established primarily to serve as positive instrumentalities to protect and promote the interest of the consumers, they were at the same time required to act as judges to protect the rights of investors.

Here is a conflict of responsibility which has become particularly acute as a result of the post-war contentions over valuations. Where there is conflict of interest, it is manifestly difficult, if not impossible, for the same body to represent actively the consumers and to act as judge in the decision. This has been the situation since the World War, and, therefore, the work of the commissions has been extremely difficult. The natural tendency has been to avoid positive action on behalf of consumers, and to become virtually courts. This result has been accentuated because the commissions have not been equipped adequately to make proper valuations and cost analyses under the reproduction cost standards. The practical and inevitable outcome has been abdication of the representative rôle and the emergence of the sole judicial status.

Need Constant Rate Base

If the commissions were working under a definite cost system of rate-making, with a fixed rate base, there would be practically no conflict between their representatives and judicial responsibilities. They would be dealing with precisely defined rights and exactly determined facts, so that their action would be wholly administrative, without involving judicial determinations between conflicting interests. So long, however, as the present indefinite and variable rate base continues, there will be constant conflict, the judicial rôle will prevail, and the commissions can hardly serve as active defenders of public rights.

Under present conditions it can hardly be disputed, that the public is not adequately represented in rate adjustments. For the most part, rate revisions are not made when they are justified. This applies to increases as well as reductions. If its rates are inadequate, a company always has grave difficulty to get proper increases; following the price upheavals during the war, there were many instances of confiscation due to indefiniteness and cumbersomeness of the system. Likewise when reductions are in order, they are extremely difficult to obtain.

During the past five years, sharp decreases should have been established in electric rates, especially for residential consumers, but only minor reductions have been obtained, because the rights of the consumers have not been clearly defined and fixed, and there has been no effective agency to see that their rights are enforced.

No vigorous efforts to reduce rates are ever made unless there is tremendous public pressure, and this does not occur until abuses have been piled up and compounded. When it does occur, what can be done? The commissions, in their judicial rôle and with their inadequate personnel, only furnish a forum for hearings. The responsibility of presenting valuations and necessary cost analyses in a case, falls either upon the municipality or the consumers.

But, except in instances of very large cities like New York, the municipality is not prepared for that kind of work, having neither experienced lawyers, nor experts, nor ready access to the facts, nor sufficient funds required for a competent staff. The consumer groups are handicapped even more.

Hence the public side is hardly ever presented effectively. There may be forceful rhetoric, but there is usually woeful inadequacy of probative fact to sustain a decision for the consumers.

Public Holding the Bag

The public can get systematic protection only through definite policies and methods, making rate control a simple administrative task, dealing with facts and eliminating conflict of interest. Until such a system is established, public rights are bound to suffer, but investors are also unprotected during periods when rate increases are needed, and they are constantly subjected to grave financial instability.

When regulation was established 25 years ago, operating companies were local in scope and ownership, and they were thus brought under the jurisdiction of commissions with respect to all their activities involving public interest. But in the meanwhile, this situation has greatly changed, and a local independent company has become almost a rarity. Operating companies have been brought together into vast groupings of holding companies, with tier upon tier, and the ultimate control is usually outside of the state, either in New York, Chicago, or some other financial center.

This development of holding company ramification has produced a serious gap in regulation. Our system applies only to operating companies, and does not reach the holding companies, especially where the ultimate control is outside of the state. In the course of this development, the active functions of operation have been largely transferred to the holding companies.

The outside management includes not only the determination of general policies, but provides engineering, legal, accounting, and financial services, and extends to construction of properties and purchase of supplies. The operating company remains merely as an operating department, with little or no actual power to deal with local conditions.

Actual management and operation have thus escaped regulation, with the result that many abuses have developed and that, particularly, profits are often tapped from the local companies under the guise of operating or construction charges, without effective restraint on the part of the commissions.

Control Becomes Difficult

The holding company problem involves especially, interstate relations. How is a super-corporation, domiciled outside of the state and which controls properties scattered over several states, to be brought under the jurisdiction of one commission? This leads also to another question regarding a somewhat different but analogous interstate condition.

During recent years, there has been a rapid development of interstate transmission of utility services especially in electricity and gas. At present a given commission has control only over services wholly produced and delivered in the particular state. When, however, gas or electricity is produced in another state and is transmitted to the particular state, especially when affiliated corporate entities are employed, the commission loses control, so far as the interstate transactions are concerned. Specifically, it cannot fix the price of the service as it is transmitted from one state to another.

Manifestly, the formation of a series of affiliated companies to provide separately for production, transmission and local distribution, defeats in large measure the power of a state commission to furnish the expected protection to the public. The present law does not fit present conditions, and it simply must be changed so as to provide suitable standards and agencies to cope with present conditions.

No one can say with confidence just what changes should be made. But the least that is necessary is to make all agreements between operating companies and affiliated corporations subject to the approval of the commissions, and no contract should be approved unless it imposes no greater charges upon a local company than the actual costs to the affiliated corporations.

As a further condition of the consent, the commissions should exact the right to call for reports and to examine the accounts and records of the affiliated corporations with respect to the cost of the supplies or services furnished under the agreements. The scope of the law, the standards, and the administrative machinery are inadequate and should be thoroughly revised. I believe that such revision is feasible, but if not—and there is doubt among able and sincere students—then we shall inevitably flounder toward public ownership and operation.

[Tomorrow's article, written by Prof. Martin G. Glaeser of the University of Wisconsin, will review the experience of Wisconsin as a pioneer state in public regulation.]

AIR TRAVEL SHOWS ONLY VOLUME RISE

NEW YORK (AP)—William P. MacCracken Jr., of Washington, D. C., told the members of the National Industrial Traffic League Nov. 20 that air transportation is the only form of transport which showed an increasing volume of business during the present economic depression.

The former Assistant Secretary of Commerce said that in 10 months general post office receipts had shrunk 8 to 10 per cent, but that air mail receipts had grown, excepting in one month when they went off 1 per cent. He said no air line had been able to operate at a profit with passengers only.

FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IS NAMED

A finance committee empowered to handle any relief work that may be necessary has been appointed by the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment, James J. Phelan, chairman, announced Nov. 24.

Relief work will be unnecessary, in all probability, if only those who are able will buy now in a normal manner, Mr. Phelan said in commenting upon the appointing of the committee. Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, is chariman of the finance committee.

Specially Priced Until Christmas

This Early American Four-posted Bed in finished mahogany or maple.

After Christmas $85

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A choice collection of other pieces made in our factory have been attractively priced for Christmas. Several of the outstanding values are:

	After Christmas	NOW
Baby Wing Chair #336, in cotton	$51.50	$37.50
Junior Wing Chair #349, in cotton	62.50	45.75
Love Seat #3924, in cotton	175.00	135.00

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When you fill your.. Thanksgiving Basket

A&P affords the finest of the markets' offerings from the first course right down to the last item of the holiday feast to fill your Thanksgiving basket and delight every member of the family. There is added reason for thankfulness in A&P lower prices which make the 1930 Thanksgiving dollar buy so much more than in the past.

A&P Suggestions

None Such Mince Meat
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Young, tender birds selected for A&P right at the farms. Bought in car load lots to give our customers the lowest turkey prices in years Get yours now at the nearest A&P market, or give your order to any A&P store manager to have filled for you.

A&P Suggestions

Ann Page Preserves
N.B.C. Fruit Cakes
Grandmother's Bread
Maraschino Cherries
Citron or Lemon Peel
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Candy and Nuts
Cheese, *White or Colored*
Crisco
Marshmallows
A&P Currants
Salted Peanuts
Hard Candies
Figs or Dates
Baking Powder

Help Yourself to the Dressing

If you like the Dry Kind use this recipe

One and one-half cups oven dried bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ½ cup milk, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, 1 tablespoon butter or shortening. Add seasoning or sage. Add seasoning and stock to crumbs and beat in milk last. To make a richer dressing leave out milk and use 3 tablespoons of fat instead of 1.

If you prefer it moist use this recipe

Twelve half-inch-thick slices fresh bread, stock or water to moisten, 2-inch cube of fat salt pork, chop fine, one well beaten egg, salt and pepper, sage or poultry seasoning. Remove crust from bread, toast and chop, add pork, egg and seasoning.

and in either case, of course, you'll use

GRANDMOTHER'S BREAD Large Loaf 7c

GARDEN FRESH! Fruits and Vegetables

For months A&P's expert buyers have been carefully selecting fruits and vegetables to assure you of a variety to fit in with your Thanksgiving dinner---garden fresh and very reasonably priced, too!

CHOICE CUTS! of MEATS

Take advantage of the fine quality and choice cuts of meats, fish and poultry at A&P's low prices---it's smart to be thrifty ---your nearby A&P Meat Markets always carry a fresh and varied supply.

A&P FOOD STORES

of New England

ELY DEMANDS IMPARTIALITY IN REDISTRICTING

Governor-Elect Will Call for "Representatives-at-Large If Favoritism Is Shown

Adoption of a non-partisan attitude by the State Legislature in its reapportionment of Congressional districts to comply with new federal population figures, is demanded by Joseph B. Ely, Governor-elect.

The Governor-elect is further prepared to insist upon the election of 15 representatives-at-large if "favoritism" is resorted to in providing the State with 15 instead of its present 16 Congressional districts.

This warning was sounded by Mr. Ely at a dinner in the Hotel Statler Nov. 24, given by the Jefferson Society to prominent Democratic leaders, including Marcus A. Coolidge, Senator-elect. For the first time since his election the Governor-elect publicly outlined plans he would follow as chief executive.

Failing to reapportion the districts to suit the new Governor, the Legislature would require a two-thirds vote to pass over his veto. Failing in this, the election of 15 representatives to Congress would be up to the voters of the entire State in the next general elections of 1932. It was Mr. Ely's contention that the voters would elect 15 Democrats, as the sentiment in the 1930 elections indicated.

The unemployment situation absorbed much of the Governor-elect's attention. He declared that he would urge the Legislature to push public works programs which have "been badly needed for the last 10 years."

"I will also work for rehabilitation of Massachusetts industry," he said, "through coöperation with those in charge. The textile and shoe industries need the organized assistance of government and labor to bring them back to their former strength."

He indorsed the "buy now" campaign launched by the present Administration and called upon the party to support him in his new responsibility of promoting the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth, economically, socially and industrially.

Mr. Coolidge intimated that the Democrats in Congress would coöperate with the President, and declared that he was prepared to serve his party and nation to the best of his ability.

He advocated putting politics on a constructive basis with government overshadowing politics for a season at least. He expressed hearty approval of the offer of seven Democratic leaders to President Hoover to work with him harmoniously in the present crisis.

Among the other Democratic leaders present were Andrew J. Peters, formerly Mayor of Boston; Leo M. Birmingham, Representative from Brighton; Francis X. Hurley, state auditor-elect, and Edward W. Quinn, Democratic National Committeeman.

BLACK HAWKS AT GARDEN TONIGHT

Chicago Black Hawks, the past few seasons a difficult team for the Bruins to defeat, invade the Boston Garden tonight for their first National Hockey League game in Boston this season.

Chicago was the only team last year to break even with the Bruins in the regular schedule and ended a long successive string of victories for the locals. Speed and cleverness predominate in the Chicago lineup and the players are elusive as puck carriers and close back-checkers.

These same Black Hawks were in the playoffs last year and surrendered only to Canadiens after playing two record overtime games. There are few changes in the lineup this season, excepting that they have more man power available constantly to substitute and maintain speed. A sell-out of the Garden is expected by game time.

In the only meeting between the two this year, at Chicago, the Bruins were defeated, 1 to 0, after a hard-fought and interesting match before some 16,000 Chicago hockey fans who delight in the invasion of the Bruins there.

MILK PRICES CUT IN SPRINGFIELD AREA

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Action of major chain stores in this vicinity in reducing the retail price of milk 2 cents as a "Thanksgiving special," forced the larger milk retailers on Nov. 25 to take a similar step, cutting the price of grade B milk to 13 cents and of grade A to 16 cents.

The action by the milk dealers carries as yet no compensating reduction in the price they are paying the producers, though a conference to that end has been asked by the retailers, who are now paying 8 cents for milk delivered to them.

Theaters and Music

"The Street Singer"

Shubert Theater—Messrs. Shubert present Queenie Smith in "The Street Singer," a musical comedy of Americans abroad. Book by Cyrus Wood and Edgar Smith, music by Nicholas Kempner, directed by Marcel Varnel, settings by Watson Barratt. Week beginning Nov. 24, 1930. The cast:

Mabel Brown	Helen La Vonne
Bonnie	Nick Long Jr.
Manager of Cafe Royal	Phil Snyder
Colonel Brown	Edward Garvie
Muriel	Mildred Green
Annette	Jane Love
Louis	Harry K. Morton
Picot	George Hassel
Suzette	Queenie Smith
George	Archie Leach
Prefect of Police	Frank Lalor
Claire	Betty Hannon
Erminie, Wife of the Prefect of Police	Audrey Maple
Jean Baptiste	Phil Snyder
Manager of Folies Bergere	Walter Johnson

A husky infant of one and a half years, "The Street Singer" returned last night to its birthplace, to the acclaim of a large populace. This wise child has acquired characteristics which will endear it to various elements of its public. Its nursery is designed in a way to charm the eye of the visitor, its bed-time story is unashamedly sentimental, its endurance dancing is amazing even for so vital a period of youth, its humor is as amusing as could be expected, its music is typical of its age—but it's too warm for the time of year to sustain further this metaphorical flight; let's fall back on the patois of reviewing.

As readers of this newspaper will recall, "The Street Singer"—so named because it contains no such character—has borrowed its plot from Shaw's "Pygmalion." George—why are stage heroes with a gift for priggishness so often called George?—disapproving his fiancée's gadding about, undertakes to show her his ideal of a woman by transforming a flower girl in three months into a perfect lady, complete with grace and charm. The flower girl surprises him, if not the audience, by falling in love with him—but why repeat the formula? All resolves itself according to recipe in the end.

The show belongs to Miss Smith, an engaging gamine with an elfin touch. She shares the property with deserving stockholders. Among them we were entertained by the humors of such veterans as George Hassell and Frank Lalor, the dancing of an extraordinarily energetic and durable chorus, and above all, by the acrobatic caperings of Nick Long Jr., who seems not to have heard about the law of gravitation.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

At the Repertory, Clare Tree Major's company offers holiday entertainment for children: "Aladdin" on Wednesday and Thursday evenings and "Cinderella" on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Major Dawley's marionettes will be presented by Tony Sarg at Tremont Temple Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings and afternoons.

Next Monday evening will bring to the Plymouth the third offering of the Professional Players' season, a new play called "Purity," with Florence Reed in the principal rôle.

On the same evening Ruth Draper will open a week's engagement at the Wilbur in her original character sketches, including "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," an outstanding novelty in her repertoire.

Also on Dec. 1, the Freiburg Passion Play company begins an engagement of two weeks at the Boston Opera House, playing in German.

The Theater Guild of New York will open its Boston season at the Tremont Dec. 8 in a new play by Lynn Riggs called "Green Grow the Lilacs," a folk piece laid in Oklahoma of 30 years ago.

Three plays have entered on their final week in Boston: "The Merchant of Venice," with Maurice Moscovitch as Shylock, at the Tremont; "Street Scene," realistic tragedy of New York, at the Wilbur, and "Michael and Mary," at the Plymouth.

E. M. Newman's second travel talk at Symphony Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, will be on "Rome and Vatican City."

Two dance recitals are announced for the evening of Dec. 10: by La Argentina at Symphony Hall, and by Miss Enters at the Repertory Theater. Kreutsberg and Georgi are scheduled to return to Symphony Hall for a final recital on Jan. 10.

Lawrence Tibbett

Yesterday afternoon, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, gave a recital for the benefit of the Boston Home and School Visitors' Association. Stewart Wille assisted at the piano, and also offered a pair of piano solos. The program was as follows: "Flow, Thou Regal Purple Stream," by Arnold; "The Cloths of Heaven" by Thomas Dunhill; "Shakespeare's Sonnet XVIII" by W. A. Aiken; "Allerseelen," by Richard Strauss; "Ewig," by Erich Wolff; "Evening Star," from Tannhäuser" by Wagner; "Chorale," from Cantata No. 147, by Bach, arranged by Myra Hess, and the Schumann-Liszt arrangement of "Spring night" for piano solo; "Vision Fugitive" from "Hérodiade" by Massenet; "Shake Your Brown Feet," by Carpenter; "Lord, I Want to Be," arranged by Stewart Wille; "De Glory Road," by Jaques Wolf; "Narrative" from "The Rogue Song" (by request); "Don't Ceäre" by Carpenter and "At Tankerton Inn" by Howard Fisher.

An audience which comfortably filled the ballroom greeted Mr. Tibbett, a considerable portion of it having made his acquaintance through the medium of the moving picture in which he starred, if the comments of those about us were evidence. No doubt the experience is interesting—that of meeting face to face the person who has intrigued one on the screen. This additional pleasure was denied us, yet we found plenty during the afternoon to hold our attention, even to the point of greatly amusing us. First of all, Mr. Tibbett departed from the routine program and offered no arias or songs in a foreign tongue for his first group. With delightfully clear diction he presented this group in English, and especially arresting was his interpretation of "Cloths of Heaven." Insistence upon the part of his audience brought him back for an amusing English folk song arranged by Arthur Somerville, "My Old Nag Ned."

German text engaged Mr. Tibbett in the second group, from which one may be pardoned for choosing "Ewig" by Erich Wolff for special comment. Richness of tone and excellent diction distinguished the entire group. Climax was reached without resort to distorted tone, and a faithfulness to detail marked his work throughout.

Although one was glad to hear Mr. Wille as soloist, in addition to his excellent piano accompaniments, one listener, at least, would have preferred no break in the vocal continuity of the program. Two numbers are hardly a fair showing for even so sensitive a musician as Mr. Wille obviously is.

Of the remainder of Mr. Tibbett's program the chronicler would mention "De Glory Road," inexcusably interrupted by a blast from a loud-speaker at the right of the stage, an interruption which Mr. Tibbett accepted with remarkable sang-froid. "De Glory Road" is a consciously composed and much glorified spiritual. Of it the singer may make much or little. Mr. Tibbett succeeded in making much, although we have heard other interpretations which also interested us. In response to vociferous applause he responded with the little known song by Stephen Foster, "Carry me along." Of the last group, we choose "Don't Ceäre," from the numbers announced, as deserving special mention. Here Mr. Tibbett found opportunity to display a jolly sense of humor, together with some slight histrionic ability. In all, an afternoon well spent.

G. M. S.

Music in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Frederick Stock, extraordinarily prodigal this season with his novelties, offered the town at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Nov. 14-15 the "Pastoral" Symphony by Vaughan Williams. This composition is not, to be sure, new, for it was written nine years ago, but it had never before been heard in Chicago and, it would seem, is not likely to be heard often again. For Dr. Williams, who was liberally inspired when he gave his "London" Symphony to the world, did not discover much beauty to put into the later work. The "Pastoral" Symphony suffers from the English master's overfondness for an archaic medium. The modal idiom in which British folk song and the music of Elisabethan composers were steeped is not without a quaint charm if, in a modern work, it is used discreetly; but when a composer determines to use naught else, the listener must needs protest. Moreover, Dr. Williams is committed to medieval polyphony, whose harmonic crudities (as they were liberally dispensed in the symphony) bit stridently into the ear. Mr. Stock and his performers played the work with all possible devotion and skill, but it was undeniable that the music had been scarcely worth their pains. As if to show that other ideas might profitably prevail, the conductor interpreted the C major Symphony by Beethoven. This is not, of course, a work of high originality or of moving charm—for Beethoven was yet a follower of Haydn and Mozart when he set it down—but the symphony is still a refreshing work of art.

In addition to the pieces that have been mentioned, and the dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor," the Concerto for violin by Glazounoff was played by Miss Morini. This young artist swept with triumphal virtuosity through the complexities of the score and evoked such demonstrations of enthusiasm as not often are heard in Orchestra Hall. It can truthfully be said that she deserved them.

The works performed the week of Nov. 10 for the first time this season by the Chicago Civic Opera Company comprised Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" and Verdi's "Masked Ball." The former, given Nov. 11, presented Miss Mary McCormick in the title rôle and Oscar Colcaire in that of Pinkerton. Miss McCormick made a pleasant impression in a part that has not always brought victory to its interpreters. She sang with no little tonal charm and acted with poetic understanding. Mr. Colcaire, an American who has sung in European opera houses, made a successful début. His voice is light but pleasurable and if he did not use it at this first appearance with all the mastery which might have been possible, something must be allowed for the diffidence besetting a vocalist who finds himself thrust into the vast and portentous surroundings of the Civic Opera House.

The exponents of "Un Ballo in Maschera" were veterans. Mme. Raisa, the Amelia of the cast, did better with Verdi's music than she had done in the two previous operas in which she had appeared. Often the tone lost much of the hardness that has beset Mme. Raisa's vocalism in recent seasons, and some of its earlier beauty returned. Her intonation, too, while not invariably impeccable, was less faulty than it had been before. Mr. Marshall, as the Earl of Warwick, accomplished some of the finest singing that has been heard from him. His tone was at once rich and fluent, and the explosive mannerisms that disfigured his vocal activities were rarely to be heard. John Charles Thomas made his second appearance by interpreting the music of Renato. If this was less sensational than his earlier Tonio in "Pagliacci," Mr. Thomas achieved no small measure of success. It was, indeed, on his singing of "Eri Tu" that the largest enthusiasm of the listeners was bestowed.

F. B.

MINISTER ABJURES TOBACCO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga. — Complying with the requirements of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for membership in its conference, Rev. H. L. Gurley, young pastor of the Brookton charge, definitely promised to give up tobacco, use of which had been recommended by his physicians. For some years the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has taken the stand that no one can be admitted to the ministry without pledging to abjure tobacco.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—" when local hook-up is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific" which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26

Vocal and Instrumental

Anna Case, soprano; Mme. Louise Homer, contralto; Fleet Gibbons; concert orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor (WEAF—T). Half hour. 8.

Martha Attwood, soprano; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF Chain). New England Thanksgiving atmosphere. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (WEAF—T). Ballad and musical comedy review. 9:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor (CBS—T). César Franck's "Symphony in D Minor" and Tchaikovsky's "Theme and Variations." One hour. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain).

Rhythmic Music

Horace Heidt and his orchestra (WJZ—T). Excellent entertaining band. 6:15.

Chicagoans, male quartet; Harry Kogen's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Popular review. 8.

Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; Strollers Quartet; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (CBS). 8:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Fence Sisters; Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble; quartet; ensemble; Charles Previn's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Varied hour. 9:30.

Soloists, girls trio, male quartet, glee club and orchestra. NBC Pacific. 9:30.

Grantland Rice interviews Ring Lardner; Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra (WEAF—T). "Something to Remember You By," "Kiss Me With Your Eyes," "Valse Blue" should be very effective played by strings. 10:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Talks

"Women and the Stars" (WJZ—T.) Prof. Harlow Shapley of "Planet X" fame. 5.

"People Behind the News" (CBS—T). George Abell, conductor of "Capital Capers," Washington newspaper column, in "Going to Press" period.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Listeners are surely familiar with his brusque announcements on a noted Sunday night hour. 6:25.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). "Topics in Brief," an interpretation of the news. 6:45. 8.

"Air Scoops with Elmer Smith" (WEAF Chain). Well-known girl flier. 7.

"Mechanical Engineering" (WEAF—T). Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens University, in "Science" period. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). Financial advice. 9.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

"Adventures of Sandy and Lil" (CBS). Magazine cover characters. 7:45.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music. 7.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Gypsy music by gypsies. 8.

Vocal Ensembles

Male quartet; organ (CBS—T). 9.

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). Old English and Welsh songs by the Choristers, male octet, and Mabel Koeckler, soprano. 10:30.

Recitals

Russell Pratt (Rockhouse—CBS). Children's story man. 5:30.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Mme. Dupee, French diction.
5:20 Talk.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Dance orchestra; vocal and instrumental soloists.
7:00 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Sooenyland sketch, "A New England Prophet."
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
8:30 Homelyker's Orchestra; vocal duo.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; Michael Gusikoff, violinist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Dewey, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; soloist; salon orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:20 Stocks; agricultural markets; road report.
6:00 Time; weather.
6:03 Dinner music; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 "Uncle Willard," recorded program.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes," "The Guggenheim Family."
8:45 Popular program.
9:00 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-soloist; Don Byron, tenor; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; orchestra.
9:30 "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Ice and Refrigeration Industry; talk; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 "World Tour"; recorded program.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Talkie Triumphs."
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 Popular program.
6:45 Shepard Modernists Orchestra.
7:00 "Forget-Me-Not"; recorded program.
7:30 Corn Boston, pianist; vocal duo; saxophone soloist; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Colin O'More, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, Vocal soloists; chorus; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, Louis Katzman's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia's Radio Column.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Big Sister Club.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Boston Singers, male quartet; Jessie H. Symonds, violinist.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC program.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

Rhode Island Border to Be Perambulated

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Governor Trumbull has received the report of the perambulation of the Connecticut-Massachusetts state line and has written to Governor Case of Rhode Island suggesting that the state line between Rhode Island and Connecticut be perambulated in the near future, and the necessary boundary markers replaced, he announced Nov. 24.

Each of the 199 markers on the Connecticut-Massachusetts line were visited this year by Henry Robinson Buck, civil engineer, representing Governor Trumbull, and a representative of Massachusetts.

The Rhode Island border of the State has not been perambulated since 1910 and many of the stones marking the boundary are those which were originally set up in 1840 when the whole line was surveyed and established.

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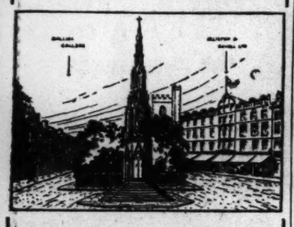
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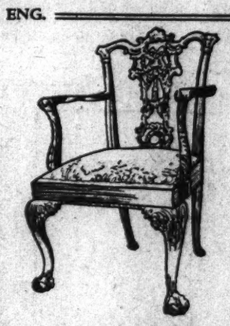
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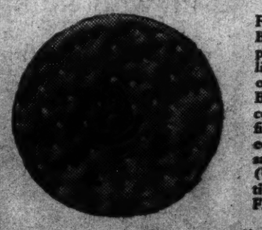
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THE HOME FORUM

Southward Ho!

OVER the gray November sea, breaking in snowy surf beyond my window, black squadrons of geese are flying. With amazing order they keep their V-shaped formation, like so many giant spearheads, and each point forging ahead with silent power—always to the South.

Over the tall pines the flocks of swallows are wheeling and dipping and skimming in easy circles. With many an evolution they turn now eastward toward the sea, now westward toward the hills, but ever they sweep back to their pathway in the gray November sky—ever toward the South.

And I understand the lure that draws them onward, for I too have been flying from the North in these autumn days. At this moment as I write, my windows open out upon the East and South and West, and my eyes are looking toward the South.

Mine is the story of one who has often voyaged eastward across the sea, traveled westward near and far, yet always returned to his native North. Only a hurried journey now and then has taken me to the lands whither the black wings are flying before my eyes. Yet of later years I have been drawn on and on, away from the lands that I had always known. Almost a decade ago I left the sterner coasts of the North to live along the more gracious flowing shores of the Potomac. And from there I constantly looked across to that other shore where the South begins. Now at last I have crossed that river and I have flown far with the birds that migrate in the fall. Nor shall I turn backward in the spring with the changing seasons. For like the settler-adventurers who planted the first English colony on American shores I have come to stay. Only a few short miles up the coast stands the memorial to those pioneers who sailed to the Virginian shore. And it is I who feel again the thrill of those lines addressed by Drayton to those first Virginian adventurers,

> Your course securely steer,
> West-and-by-south forth keep!
> Rocks, lee-shores, nor shoals,
> When Eolus scowls,
> You need not fear.

The course which I have held is not the great movement of human migration. It is always westward that the course of empire has taken its way. From the far waters of the Pacific slowly across the Orient into the Mediterranean, and onward out through the Pillars of Hercules, across the Atlantic, and then finally over a new continent—such has been the westward urge of vigorous peoples. Not to the South except for exploration or for exploitation of tropic lands. But I am settler and adventurer. I have come to live and also to discover. And within the few brief weeks I have been rarely rewarded. Here in this region known as Tidewater I have found as rich a tradition as one can find at the early American shrines in the North. Though not exactly ignorant of national history I have been astonished to discover how impressively significant is all this ground. Not to catalogue the names of places, I find a mere roll call eloquent enough. One cannot journey more than a mile without reaching, perhaps at a lonely crossroads, some spot of hoary memory, the first brick church, the first courthouse, the first of countless beginnings in the establishment of a new civilization. Almost within view of my windows rises the first lighthouse on the Atlantic coast, still preserved as a monument to the past. And this stone tower has become for me the symbol of the beacon-light which illumines all the meaning of those earlier days of mighty beginnings.

Here do I find the past lingering on in the ways and the thought of humankind. They seem to have more time for memories. They feel not the need for the speed to which I am accustomed. Sometimes it is disconcerting to experience a cheerful disregard for "efficiency," that indifference which we call "cavalier." But I remember that I have come to the land of the Cavaliers, who among all strains of Americans have wrought the most leisure and grace and romance into the patterns of daily living.

Of course I cannot miss the invasion of modern ways. Chain stores, electric current, and the filling station have conquered almost every foot of soil. But they sometimes seem like a rude intrusion among the descendants of the Cavaliers. Happily these portents of modernity have not conquered the older courtesy. On any road you will be greeted with a smiling word both by black and white. In spite of all the impersonal mechanical devices which standardize our ways, you feel the genial personal interest which one man takes in other men, assumed, as the commonplace of human intercourse.

These milder, more genial, and more gracious ways of men are perhaps the reflection of the ways of nature under southern skies. Here autumn is lingering far longer than in the north. The leaves are only beginning to fall and the woods are still bright and gay with the richest hues. In the months just ahead the fields will not look so brown and desolate, for the farmers are busily ploughing for winter crops. And spring will be just around the corner of the year. Yes, nature has more time here for the achievement of her perfect work. She encourages less hurried and less strenuous ways among men. The poet of those first Virginian years did not yield merely to lyric fervor when he wrote of the

> three harvests,
> All greater than your wish;

and pictured the vine crowning,

> with his purple mass,
> The cedar reaching high
> To kiss the sky,

and

> The cypress pine,
> And useful sassafras.

So with something of that joy which inspired the eager hearts of the first Virginian voyagers have I found an abode along these rolling dunes. I have found deep repose in a land where no one can be a stranger. And I no longer envy the birds flying on to the south on each side of my dwelling. For here is my southland. P. K.

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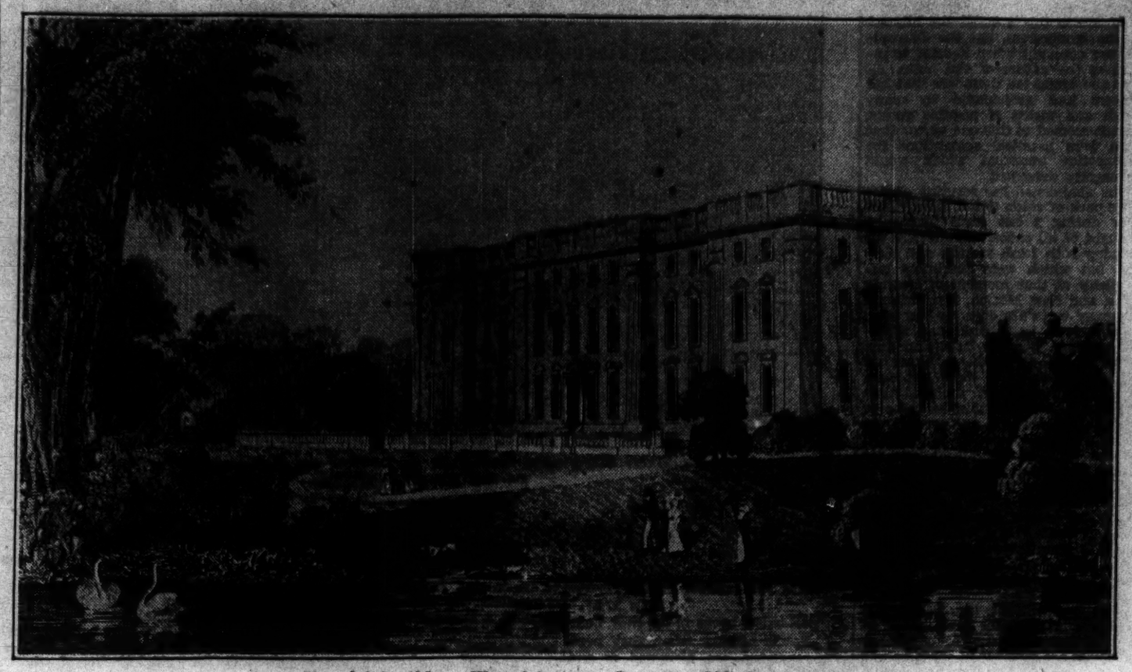
An Ode

> Slowly the black earth gains upon the yellow,
> And the caked hill-side is ribbed soft with furrows.
> Turn now again, with voice and staff, my ploughman,
> Guiding thy oxen.
>
> Lift the great ploughshare, clear the stones and brambles,
> Plant it the deeper, with thy foot upon it,
> Uprooting all the flowering weeds that bring not
> Food to thy children.
>
> Patience is good for man and beast, and labour
> Hardens to sorrow and the frost of winter.
> Turn then again, in the brave hope of harvest,
> Singing to heaven.
>
> —GEORGE SANTAYANA, Poems.



Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire. From an Old Engraving

ABOUT three miles from the ruins of Kenilworth Castle there stands an old English country seat, Stoneleigh Abbey. When Kenilworth Castle was the scene of splendid festivities celebrating Elizabeth's visit in the fifteen hundreds, gay groups of people wandered, perhaps, across the fields to visit the venerable gray stone abbey.

Henry VIII dissolved the abbey in 1536 and granted it to his brother-in-law, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; from the Duke the abbey passed to William Cavendish who, in turn, sold it to Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London when Elizabeth was crowned.

Stoneleigh takes its name from the stony ground surrounding it, and from the family in whose possession it remained.

The first Sir Thomas Leigh's great-grandson, another Thomas, received Charles I at Stoneleigh when, on his way to Nottingham, he found the gates of Coventry closed against him. For his loyalty the King made Thomas a baron in 1643.

Several thousands of acres originally surrounded Stoneleigh, with a beautiful home park and an extensive deer-park beyond. A bridge crosses the Avon into the deer park, a bridge built in the thirteen hundreds by the monks who combined red and green stones in their building, thus expressing their feeling for artistic coloring, just as their brothers were doing in illumining manuscripts. The centuries have touched the stones with lichen—ivory and gray and green.

Three fine terraces run down to the river, ending in a stone wall with balustrades. On a summer's day, one looks across the river upon a peaceful scene such as artists love to paint; meadows, grazing sheep, and cattle standing knee-deep "where the shallow waters flow," or lying cud-chewing, under the fine trees. Farther still lies a ridge of rocks, Mostow Hill, one of the few mote, or moot hills mentioned in Domesday Book.

In the library of Stoneleigh are many rare books, among them four first editions of Shakespeare. There are Lely and Kneller portraits of the Leighs. In the drawing room is a portrait of Sir Thomas and Dame Alice, his wife, by Holbein. There are Rembrandts, and "The Woodman's Return," by Gainsborough. In the dining room a portrait of Charles I by Van Dyck, which had been covered over by a painting of flowers, was discovered as late as 1836.

Stoneleigh is thought to have been the original of the country houses in Jane Austen's novels, notably "Rosing's Park," which is a good description of Stoneleigh. Jane Austen's mother was a Leigh, and the writer visited there in 1806.

In the Park

> Flashing of crimson
> Autumn cloak—
> Worn by a proud little
> Visiting oak;
> As I stood—dreaming,
> She whispered,—"Come,
> Tell me of Maryland,
> Tell me of home!
>
> "Speak of the shore,
> The blue, blue bay
> With the breezes blowing
> Day after day—
> Bringing the sweet
> Salt breath of the sea
> Over the hills
> To my brothers and me!
>
> "Tell me of spring
> Does the Mayflower sweet
> Trail her pink scarf
> At my brothers' feet?
> Tell of scarlet hills,
> Of dreamy days
> And the drifting mist
> Of Autumn's haze!"
>
> ▲ ▲ ▲
>
> Why was she thinking
> I could tell
> News of the land
> She loved so well?
> Did the oak tree guess
> That—wherever I roam—
> I, too, am seeing
> Maryland, home?

CAROLINE LAWRENCE DIER.

The Dream of a Music School

One of the loveliest dreams-come-true I have ever watched was that of a violinist who wanted to found a school for children. Her husband was a civil engineer, which gave her a roving existence, and she had no funds of her own—nothing, in fact, but her dream. At last she seemed located with a fair degree of permanence in a small frontier town, many miles from a railroad. She decided to start her school right where she was. She hunted up other music lovers, but they discouraged her; the people wanted nothing but jazz: the children would not practise and their parents would not make them. Hopeless as it seemed, the violinist could not give up her dream. She thought and thought. One afternoon she ceased trying to think it out and took up her violin and played it out—there in her tent on the outskirts of the wind-swept little town—played out her prayer to the God she served—fervently, ardently, she played. There came a movement at the tent flap, a small freckled face peeped in; another, another . . . but she played right on.

The next day the three children were back with others. The next day, still others, by the end of the week it seemed that the entire school had come to hear the lady in the tent make music. She selected from the most eager ones. "Would you like to play?" "Would you like to hold my violin?" She let them take the priceless violin into their smudgy hands. Those who could scarcely lay it down, she marked with a cross, got them together—forty or fifty children—induced their parents to buy them instruments, taught them daily there in the tent, guiding little wrists, little fingers, little ears, little souls. Oh, the good times they had! Why, music was not just scales and harsh words as to practice hours: music was listening to a lark and making the violin sing his song back to him; music was listening to the mooing of cows and making the violin moo in the same way; music was waking early to hear the coyotes and making the violin howl as they howled—why, music was the wind blowing across desert sands; music was water falling over stones; music was the honking of geese in high flight—oh, music was just everything in the world, singing!

Gradually, from the simplest themes, she led them into more intricate ones, until when a year later they gave a concert, they astonished everyone. "The babies! The babies!" cried a great singer, on hearing them. How had it all been done? She wanted to sing with them. . . . But it was very simple. A dreamer who was also a doer had come to town.—ANNE SHANNON MONROE, in "Singing In the Rain."

Danksagung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

WER das überall im Leben in Erscheinung tretende Gute scharf beobachtet, ist beständig von Dank gegen Gott erfüllt; denn er erkennt, daß Ehrlichkeit, sittlicher Mut, Zuverlässigkeit, Freundlichkeit keine menschengemachten sondern von Gott stammende Eigenschaften sind. Er weiß, daß in seinem und in jedem andern Lande diese und viele andere Eigenschaften zu allen Zeiten bis zu einem gewissen Grade in Erscheinung getreten sind und das Böse vermindert haben, und daß sie überdies im Zunehmen begriffen sind. Woher kommen sie, und wird ihre unsichtbare Quelle nie versiegen?

Kann man behaupten, daß Eigenschaften des Guten zerstörbar seien? Nein, dies kann man richtigerweise nur vom Bösen, dem Ungleichnis des Guten, sagen. Haben die herrlichen befreienden Ideale, die die Menschheit höher heben, ihren Ursprung im Gehirn eines Sterblichen, und gehen sie mit dem körperlichen Leib zugrunde? Billigerweise könnte man dann ebenso annehmen, daß mit dem Zerbröckeln der zum Andenken großer Männer oder Frauen errichteten Standbilder die Gedanken- oder Geistesgröße dieser Wohltäter des Menschengeschlechts aufhöre. Dieser Unterschied zwischen dem unwirklichen Bösen und dem unsterblichen Guten ist an sich schon Grund zur Danksagung.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ruft in der ganzen Welt ein Lied des Dankes gegen Gott hervor für die Unsterblichkeit des Guten und dafür, daß es den Menschen immerwährend zugänglich ist. Ein solcher Optimismus dürfte kaum gerechtfertigt scheinen, wenn überall Böses und Mißstand vorhanden zu sein scheint. Das stimmt; glauben wir aber beim Beobachten des Sonnenaufgangs nicht an die Dämmerung, wenn auch die Finsternis noch nicht völlig verschwunden ist? Und versinnbildlicht nicht schon der Schimmer der göttlichen Kraft, dessen sich die Menschheit erfreut, die „Sonne der Gerechtigkeit", die mit „Heil unter ihren Flügeln" aufgeht? Das Gute entfaltet sich der Menschheit kraft des geistigen Gesetzes im menschlichen Bewußtsein, und nichts kann dieses fortgesetzte Wirken und Entfalten hindern.

So ist der Christliche Wissenschafter nicht nur dafür dankbar, daß jetzt im menschlichen Leben mehr Gutes in Erscheinung tritt und daher böses Denken und Handeln wenigstens teilweise verschwindet, sondern sein Danksagen erstreckt sich auch auf noch unsichtbare Segnungen, gerade wie man einem ankommenden Freunde mit ausgestreckter Hand entgegengeht, ehe man seine Hand ergreifen kann. Strecken wir, bildlich gesprochen, die Hand aus, um die über der ganzen Welt anbrechende Dämmerung des allgemeinen Guten zu begrüßen, oder hängt sie schlaff an unserer Seite herab, weil unser Denken mehr auf die Wolken als auf das Licht am mentalen Horisont der Welt gerichtet ist? Erwarten wir mit Murren Unangenehmes oder mit Danksagung Segnungen?

Die wahren Denker der Welt sind Vertreter Gottes. Wer Geduld und Glauben an das Rechte, sittlichen Mut, geistiges Gleichgewicht und Aufrichtigkeit zum Ausdruck bringt, trägt dazu bei, die bösen Annahmen zu verbannen, die die Allmacht des göttlichen Prinzips zu verdunkeln und Verheerung auf Erden ansurichten scheinen. Für jeden Wahrdenker gibt es einen Falschdenker weniger.

Christi Jesu Danksagung hörte nie auf. Als er in der Wüste eine hungernde Volksmenge vor sich hatte, befähigte ihn sein geistiges Verständnis, stärker an die göttliche Versorgung als an den materiellen Augenschein des Mangels zu glauben. Er kehrte den materiellen Augenschein um, speiste die Menge, heilte die Kranken, tröstete die Leidtragenden, erweckte die Sündigen und weckte die sogenannten Toten auf. Das Böse konnte ihn nicht zu einem falschen Zeugen machen.

Wenn die ganze Menschheit aufwacht und dieselbe zwiefältige Treue im Behaupten des Guten und Verwerfen des Bösen bekundet, wird keine Materialität mehr in Erscheinung treten; denn das Gute wird als allerhaben erfunden werden. Der Christliche Wissenschafter lernt daher durch wahres Denken jeden seiner Gedanken und seine Erwartung auf den Reichtum der göttlichen Liebe, die Unzerstörbarkeit des Lebens, die erneuernde Kraft der Wahrheit richten. Er wird von der Allgegenwart des Geistes, der Liebe, des Lebens durchdrungen und sein Vertrauen in das Gute verdrängt Zweifel und Unruhe. Er beobachtet, daß durch das Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft überall Gesundheit durch geistige Mittel wiederhergestellt wird, Groll brüderlicher Liebe, Armut genügendem Lebensunterhalt und Murren dem Danksagen weicht.

Es ist die Aufgabe aufgeklärter Männer und Frauen, überall das Wirken des Guten, die Bemühungen von Vereinigungen und Völkern um Zusammenschluß zur Förderung des Gemeinwohls zu beobachten und diese Bahnbrecherarbeiten für eine wünschenswerte Eintracht, obgleich sie noch unvollkommen sein mögen, eher zu ermutigen als zu entmutigen. Die Knospe geht der Blüte voraus. Sollen wir also die knospende Blüte eines allgemeinen Friedens nicht pflegen? Schwarzseherei hat noch nie jemand gefördert. Zu allen Zeiten haben die Seher der Welt den Blinden die Augen geöffnet.

Der Christliche Wissenschafter pflegt den Geist der Danksagung und läßt Niedergeschlagenheit, Furcht und Undankbarkeit die Wage seines Denkens nicht niederziehen. Indem er diesen seinen notwendigen Teil am aufbauenden Denken der Welt beiträgt und an Gerechtigkeit statt an Ungerechtigkeit, an Billigkeit statt an Unbilligkeit, an Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz statt an Widersetzlichkeit, an Überfluß statt an Mangel festhält, vergrößert er „die überschwengliche Gnade", auf daß sie, wie Paulus schreibt, „durch vieler Danksagen Gott reichlich preise".

In dem Maße, wie die Bewegung der Christlichen Wissenschaft gedeiht und Menschen aus vielen Völkern zum Lichte der Wahrheit emporschauen, vereinigen sie sich in der Einheit des Guten und sprechen die eine Sprache des Geistes. Die Christliche Wissenschaft übt daher heute nicht nur einen befreienden sondern auch einen weitgehend einigenden Einfluß auf Erden aus, und ihre Anhänger, gleichviel welcher Volkszugehörigkeit, stimmen mit der Erklärung der Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 110) überein: „Wir haben guten Grund, uns in Danksagung für den beständigen Fortschritt und das beispiellose Gedeihen unserer Sache zu vereinigen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Minstrelsy

> When the first sweet promise of morning
> Stirs in the old pear tree,
> My minstrel trills his gratitude
> For the day that is yet to be.
> He tilts on the topmost branches
> As the sun begins to rise,
> From there he flings his threads of praise
> Into the red-gold skies.

CHARLOTTE CHAMPENOIS.

Breton Scene

We cast off from Saint-Nicolas-des-Eaux in search of a camp for the night. After having passed a couple of locks we tied up at the foot of a beautiful green bluff in a narrow gorge. There were heather-clad crags overhanging the river and here and there thatched farm houses crowned the heights. Haymaking was in progress, and a group of laughing girls and women were washing linen in the river. A dear old gaffer in native dress came down and promised us milk and cider. A barge passed us down to Lorient with pit-props for the Welsh coalpits. All the following day was passed in this Arcadia. In the morning I took a ramble up the steep face of the bluff among dwarf oaks and chestnut trees. Broom, gorse, and bracken were all spangled with foxglove and cornflowers. A turnpike road runs along the summit of the cliffs and I found myself looking down on Saint-Nicolas-des-Eaux, for the river describes a hair-pin bend. A weir that suffered much in last winter's floods, and a picturesque church with some quaint thatched cottages, are the chief features of this village. Returning to the bluff, it is pleasant to lounge awhile in the bracken. Looking down on the river at my feet I descry our pigmy dinghy like some giant water-beetle returning from a fuel foray. Soon a wisp of smoke issues from the galley chimney, and I know that the expedition has met with success. It is noon, the chatter of the washerwomen has ceased for the mid-day meal. The tow-path is deserted but for a girl in a snowy cap in charge of three sturdy little black and white cows.—CAPTAIN LESLIE RICHARDSON, in "Brittany and The Loire."

Burns the Musician

As for Burns, his genius fed upon, daily and hourly, the floating Highland airs that lived among the people. He was a musician born. Some wind would blow him a wandering line of verse, some ancient tag of a ballad, and a strain of an entrancing Celtic melody. While he drove his plough . . . he would whistle and chant till he had woven them into something that made all the world in love with him for ever.—GRACE REYS, in the Introduction to "A Celtic Anthology."

Walden

Here is Walden. . . . The pond is like a sapphire lying on moss. The water is blue, the sky the color of amber, the clouds float softly. Emerson sits down and contemplates. . . . The water, the clouds, the woods, he has all that for himself alone. The water-spiders make merry, the frogs jump at his approach and dive. . . . The rhodora spreads her purple petals, the bumblebee, philosopher in yellow breeches spotted with pollen, skims the flowers and passes his time amid pure essences and aromas, violets, daffodils, heather, and clover. Free, nourished on nectar—carefree, happy bee. . . . Emerson envies him. . . . A squirrel leaps from tree to tree as if he carried with him all the joy of the forest. If Agni, the Fire, and if Water did dispute the beauty prize at the tribunal of the gods, it would have to go not to them but to the squirrel. . . . How vast and profound the slightest stretch of water with rings and ripples driven before the wind! It is surely for the wind that water was made and the wind for the water. . . .

The sparrows, the finches, the bluebirds, the blackbirds reply to the murmur of the pines. The oriole, the red bird, the bobolink hold forth.—REMY MICHAUD, in "Emerson, the Enraptured Yankee." Translated by GEORGE BOAS from the French.

Thanksgiving

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY individual who goes through life keenly observant of the good he sees manifested on all sides is in a perpetual state of thanksgiving to God, for he realizes that honesty, moral courage, reliability, kindness are not man-made but God-made qualities. He knows that, century after century, in his own and every land, these qualities and many others have to some extent been in evidence and have mitigated evil, and that, moreover, they are on the increase. Whence do they come; and is their unseen source an unfailing one?

Would one assert that qualities of good are destructible? No, this can correctly be said only of evil, the unlikeness of good. Do the splendid liberating ideals which uplift humanity originate in the brain of a mortal and perish with the physical body? As reasonably might one assume that with the crumbling of statues erected to some great men or women, the mental, spiritual greatness of these benefactors of the human race ceased to be. This differentiation between unreal evil and immortal good furnishes in itself cause for thanksgiving.

All the world over Christian Science is calling forth a song of thanksgiving to God for the immortality of good and its perpetual availability to mankind. Such optimism may seem hardly warranted when on every hand there seem to be evidences of evil and discord. True; but although the darkness has not yet fully disappeared, does not one who is watching the sunrise have faith in the dawn? And does not even the glimpse of divine power which humanity rejoices in, typify the "Sun of righteousness" arising "with healing in his wings"? Good is unfolding to mankind by virtue of the action of spiritual law in human consciousness, and nothing can prevent its continued operation and unfoldment.

So the Christian Scientist is thankful not alone for the appearing of greater good in present-day human experience, and for the consequent disappearance, to an extent at least, of evil thoughts and practices, but his thanksgiving reaches out to greet blessings still unseen, even as one walks forward with outstretched hand before he has grasped the hand of an approaching friend. Mentally speaking, is our hand outstretched to greet the dawn of universal good which is breaking over the world; or is it hanging dejectedly at our side because our thought centers upon the clouds rather than the light on the world's mental horizon? Are we going out to meet trouble with repining, or to meet blessings with thanksgiving?

The true thinkers of the world are God's agents. Whoever is expressing patience and faith in the right, moral courage, spiritual poise and uprightness, is doing his share in banishing the evil beliefs which seem to obscure the omnipotence of divine Principle and to make havoc on earth. For every true thinker there is one false thinker the less.

The thanksgiving of Christ Jesus was perpetual. When he was faced with a hungry multitude in a desert place, his spiritual understanding enabled him to have more faith in divine supply than in the material appearance of lack. He reversed material evidence, fed the multitude, healed the sick, comforted the sorrowing, awakened the sinful, and raised the so-called dead. Evil could not make of him a false witness.

When all mankind wakens to show forth this same twofold fidelity in affirming good and rejecting evil, there will be no more appearance of materiality, for good will be found supreme. The Christian Scientist is therefore learning to hold his every thought and his expectancy to the abundance of divine Love, the indestructibility of Life, the transforming power of Truth, through true thinking. He is becoming imbued with the ever-presence of Spirit, Love, Life, and his confidence in good is eclipsing doubt and anxiety. Through the ministry of Christian Science he observes that on all sides health is being restored by spiritual means, resentment is giving way to brotherly love, poverty to sufficiency, and repining to thanksgiving.

It is the part of enlightened men and women everywhere to observe the workings of good, the efforts of societies and nations to band themselves together for the universal weal, and to encourage, rather than discourage, these pioneer efforts toward desirable unity, imperfect though they may still be. A bud precedes each blossom. Shall we not, then, cherish the budding flower of universal peace? Pessimism never yet lifted anyone's standard. In all ages it is the seers of the world who have opened the eyes of the blind.

A Christian Scientist cultivates the spirit of thanksgiving and does not allow depression, fear, ingratitude to enter the scale of his thinking and tip it downward. As he does this his needed part in the constructive thinking of the world, dwelling on justice rather than on injustice, equity rather than inequity, obedience to law rather than rebellion, abundance rather than lack, he adds to "the abundant grace" which shall "through the thanksgiving of many," as Paul said, "redound to the glory of God."

As the Cause of Christian Science prospers, and individuals of many nations look up to the light of Truth, they meet in the unity of good and talk the one language of Spirit. Christian Science is therefore a widely unifying, as well as a liberating, influence on earth today, and its adherents of whatever nation concur with Mrs. Eddy's statement (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 110), "We may well unite in thanksgiving for the continued progress and unprecedented prosperity of our Cause."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Quiet That Her Child May Sleep

> Be quiet, O house! and O little grey mice,
> Stay at home tonight in your hidden lairs!
>
> O moths on the window, fold your wings!
> Cease your droning, O little black chafers!
>
> O plover and O curlew, over my house do not travel!
> Speak not, O barnacle-goose, going over the mountain here!
>
> O creatures of the mountain, that wake so early,
> Stir not tonight till the sun whitens over you!

—PATRICK H. PEARSE. Translated from the Gaelic by THOMAS MACDONAGH.

England's Dorset Poet

Barnes was no untutored minstrel; he was, indeed, a highly skilled technician, weaving all sorts of structural fancies into his verse. "Primarily spontaneous, he was academic closely after," says Mr. Hardy, and the characterization is as true—and in the same sequence—of his "Common English" as of his dialect verse. Barnes had a lyric heart, but he was a grave gentleman, a scholar, and in the most agreeable sense a precisian, and he delighted to exercise his singing gift in the terms of a very agile and conscious art. It will be noted, too, that this poet . . . chose to be unashamedly on the side of the angels in his poetry. His uncompromising "goodness" may shock some of the sturdier critics of a younger school who would no doubt style as shallow and sentimental his pronouncement that "there is no art without love. Every artist who has produced anything worthy has had a love of his subject. . . . A scorn of the subject produces satire; therefore satire, however clever, is no more true art than a caricature is an artistic painting." How surely some of our psychological lions would riddle that, and how shrewdly they would measure the timorous spirit of whom it could be written that "he would eschew all the evil in newspapers." But the old poet . . . would laugh tolerantly at them. He liked to tell the story of a man to whom he made a joke about a donkey, and who on meeting him some time after said, "I do never see a donkey, sir, but what I think o' you." Goodness with men who have this humor comes not of easy ignorance, but of deep and often tragic knowledge, and it is goodness of such character that is the theme of Barnes's very carefully deliberated poetry.—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "A Book for Bookmen."

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

'The Symposium' Comes to Order

The Journalist

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN A city which ranks as one of the large cities of the United States, a group of women whose vocations make it necessary for their noonday meal to be a down-town one formed the habit of meeting informally once a month around the table. Because of their discussions on cabbages and kings, often serious, often merry, they bestowed upon themselves the name of "The Symposium." They were seven in number, and these midday conversations, if recorded, would make a sizable and readable book.

At a recent gathering of this group, the Journalist had the floor in the brief time during dessert that preceded the breaking up of the party.

"It is always ever so flattering and heartening to find that a pet theory of one's own has the approval of a greater authority." She said it meditatively, as though merely thinking aloud, but the others, knowing this characteristic, waited expectantly.

Little White Cards

"When I read the other day that Clarence W. Barron always carried a package of little white cards, and at all times and at all places jotted down memoranda for future use in his financial dealings, I felt proud that I myself had formed that very habit several years ago." There was a pause, then she added humbly, "Of course he made great use of his and ever so many people have profited by the result of his habit."

"And yours?" the question came from the end of the table.

"Well, about all I can lay claim to is that I've been helped by it in earning my living. There's that much of a result," she smilingly admitted.

Then, because The Symposium was not without pride in this youngest member of their group and in her local reputation as a writer, they plied her with questions as to the nature of her memoranda and how she utilized the data obtained from time to time.

She opened her handsome leather bag and whipped out her cards, on which various notes gave promise, at least to her, of forthcoming articles. As a free lance writer with an alert mentality, she considered that every idea that came her way was grist to her mill.

Garnering Grist

"Recently I was on an assignment up north for a local paper. The day was a strenuous one and by the time I reached the town's one hotel I desired quiet above all else and asked that my room should not face the street. I was put on the fourth floor in a bedroom just opposite the linen room, as I later learned to my sorrow. Early the next morning voices of the maids and housekeeper awakened me, and will you believe it, by actual account they slammed that door of the linen room 36 times in 10 minutes? That fact, sufficiently seasoned and yet free from the irritation which I felt that morning, is the basis of what I hope will be a constructive article. It will go to a magazine on hotel management, for whose columns I sometimes write."

She turned to the next card. "Here is a new game, made up by some youngsters whom I know. I happened to see them at play, last evening, and this—it really is an original game—will go to one of the juvenile magazines or to the games section of a Sunday supplement."

The journalist quite deliberately put some of the little white cards aside without comment. Then came a quick smile as she held up the next bit of pasteboard.

"I am not going to give even the Symposium the benefit of this one card," the shorthand notes were as Greek to the others. "For here is what I gleaned from a week-end at the new house of a friend. I fancy that if the editorial staffs of the various household magazines knew what is here," with a light tap on the card in her hand, "they'd tell me to name my own price immediately and give these ideas to a waiting world!"

Of course this aroused the interest of the Symposium, but the Journalist was adamant when it came to revealing the nature of the notes. All that she would tell them was that her hostess had anticipated so many needs and wishes of possible guests, that it seemed to this one visitor that here were practical suggestions for prospective hostesses which would be eagerly welcomed.

She abandoned her scrutiny of the little pack of cards to tell them, "Last year during a hot train journey I thought of all conceivable devices for keeping both fresh looking and feeling, but which were absolutely unavailable at that moment of crossing Utah and New Mexico. The railroad company certainly does its best with electric fans, iced drinks and attentive porters. But the heat and dust were terrific. No doubt to numerous other travelers have come just such good intentions about 'the next time I go on a trip like this' as came to me. But because of my memoranda cards, you see, I was able to jot down at the time all the alleviations for travel discomforts that occurred to me. These were worked into a short, practical article for a travel magazine. The article appeared this last June. I received a good-sized check, and I'm sure that many people have risen up and called me blessed, without knowing, of course who the me was."

The members of the Symposium were rising from the table, preparatory to leaving, when she concluded.

"There are sermons in cards as well as in stones" (picking up the memoranda bits and looking at them, almost affectionately). "Their advantage to a writer is that she makes her notes on the spot, when the impetus of the moment and its ideas are full upon her. If you make the notes full enough, the rest of it, the whipping them into shape, is easy enough. As one writer to another," none of the other members of the Symposium wrote, but they all showed keen interest in the recital, "I can certainly recommend the card memo habit. It never fails to add to my bank account, either."

[A second article on the Symposium will follow in the near future.]

Ewing Galloway

Miss Hester Gordon, Whose Deft Fingers Rehabilitate the Loosened and Dissolving Pages of Ancient Books in the New York Public Library.

Restoring Crumbling Volumes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

THE oldest books in the New York Public Library, when they need repairing, are intrusted to the careful fingers of Miss Hester Gordon. For 15 years Miss Gordon has done this work at her old-fashioned sewing frame in the basement of the library. Many modern book-sewing machines are used by others in this bindery department. The 65 persons whom it employs recondition about 7,000,000 books every year.

Restored to Firmness

But "the special book problem" comes to Miss Gordon. Small books with yellowed leaves that almost pulverize at a touch, yield to her stitches, and are restored to a firmness that will withstand the hard usage which is accorded the average library volume. The important part of her work is her use of needle and thread in catching the loosened leaves to the hemp cords of the sewing frame. This frame is a contrivance that has been used by bookbinders for centuries. Sometimes as many as 30 books a day are restored by her in this way.

When interviewed, Miss Gordon happened to be making fast the disintegrating pages of Chaucer's Poetical Works in Old English, published in 1782.

"It's fascinating," she agreed, "because every book that comes to me has to be treated differently. The older books with the very narrow margins demand a thoughtful plan of treatment. Then," she added, slipping her hand between the pages of the book she was working on, "so much depends upon the way the book is tipped. By practice you can tell just how much pressure to exert with one hand while taking the stitches with the other. You grow to like the books, of course, and feel that they deserve to be in good condition. I think it was chiefly because of my long experience in putting together blank books and ledgers for an express company years ago that I was given this position in the library."

William R. Thurman, foreman of the bindery, explained how stoutly repairs are made in his department. He emphasized that the books which go up to the circulation room after leaving the shop downstairs are in "far better condition than the average new book that leaves the publisher."

Made Stronger

He illustrated what he meant by showing that pieces of canton flannel instead of the usual cheesecloth are laid over the rounded backs of the volumes and in between the pieces of cardboard at the sides to strengthen the book. The flannel is slipped between split pieces of cardboard, instead of being merely pasted upon the cardboard. The ordinary way would never do, from the standpoint of endurance, he explained.

His staff is kept busy both at standardized tasks and those of intimate detail. The gold lettering of rebound volumes is done by some. Others have the cutting of the gayly colored buckram to do, and another group is engaged in the treatment of the leather of ancient volumes. Meanwhile the supply of books to be restored steadily exceeds the number that can be attended to daily. The library has "neither room nor facilities to repair all the books that need it," according to Mr. Thurman.

Awarding Diplomas in Housework

Adelaide, S. Aust.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Young Women's Christian Association has established a diploma for housework. It may be one solution of the problem of the lack of skilled workers throughout Australia. While there are many hundreds of girls unemployed in Adelaide and its suburbs, the difficulty is in placing them in suitable positions. Factories and shops have attracted women in considerable numbers, but when these avenues are filled, there are not enough qualified workers for the home.

The board of the Y. W. C. A. considered the question and used the idea, already tried successfully in England and elsewhere, of granting a diploma, so that domestic service might be placed on a much higher status than it occupied heretofore. The secretary of the institution, Irene Glasson, has found that there is no difficulty in placing competent housekeepers, and home makers have been communicated with who are willing to take unskilled girls into their homes and train them. Lena Swan has been appointed an intermediary between the girl and the mistress. Miss Swan's task will be to watch the progress of the girl and when she has been fully trained to award her a diploma. The diploma will be issued to all domestic workers whose work is up to the standard. This will be a guarantee to a mistress that a prospective maid has been satisfactory to someone, and that she has proved herself capable of home management. Miss Glasson considers that the present low status of domestic service has been due largely to the number of unskilled workers.

"The domestic science schools are doing wonderful work," she said "and the training that schoolgirls are now receiving in Adelaide is really splendid. We feel, however, that these classes are not what the hundreds of girls out of work need so much as practical experience with practical housewives who will show them how to plan."

The issue of a diploma in housework is unusual, and the experiment in Adelaide will be watched with great interest.

According to the official organ of the National Y. W. C. A. a questionnaire was recently sent throughout the world asking what is being done in various countries to raise the status of domestic service. Eighteen countries replied and Miss Glasson judges from her reading of the statements that in most of them the same trouble exists and remedies are being sought.

Sweden stated that "as domestic service tends more and more to be regarded as a real trade requiring training, it is looked upon with respect." Norway has an organized domestic workers' association, which, in coöperation with the Housemothers' Association, has started training courses especially planned for professional house assistants. "In many other countries, however, very little seems to have been achieved," adds Miss Glasson.

Women's Organizations

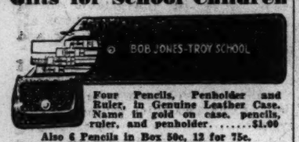
NEXT week will usher in a month of good cheer. Club activities will make way for special holiday programs. Suggestions for Christmas programs have been prepared by many different organizations. The Christmas Book (price 35 cents), which is issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, is full of suggestions for programs suitable to December.

Learning of Christmas traditions and customs of England, Holland, Belgium, France and Germany is one project that has proved interesting. A pleasurable and perhaps unusual program for the season would be one devoted to the life and writings of John Milton. The anniversary of his birth will be celebrated on Dec. 9. When he was 21 years old he wrote a poem, "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," which has been called "perhaps the finest ode in the English language."

A greater amount of unhurried preparation, and a larger degree of thoughtfulness for those to whom the Christmas season brings added tasks, might result from a 15-minutes discussion of these matters at the opening of some club meeting in December. When one realizes that on Jan. 7, 1930, there were in the dead letter department of the New York Post Office 750,000 undelivered and undeliverable Christmas cards, not to mention packages and letters containing money, it would seem that a few minutes of a club program devoted to these matters might result in a real public service as well as in the elimination of much futile effort.

While clubs are giving considerable attention to dinners and entertainments, let those in the colder climates not forget dinners for the birds. The happiest possible winter experiences come from having a bird's feeding station near one's windows. With chickadees, wrens, juncoes, nuthatches, and all the friendly feathered neighbors calling on one daily, no day can seem dull or dreary.

Gifts for School Children



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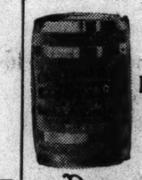

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EDUCATIONAL

Getting Jobs for Boys and Girls Who Have to Leave School Early

Albany, N. Y.

HOW do boys and girls who are forced to leave school at an early age find work? And how do they find positions or "jobs" in which they fit? These questions are answered by a new employment service for boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years, called the Junior Placement Bureau and established in the Department of Labor of New York State.

This bureau is an attempt upon the part of New York to furnish counseling and placement assistance to the thousands of boys and girls between the ages stated, who for one reason or another, leave the regular full-time schools to go to work. The bureau came into being on July 1, 1929, and is at present probably the only one of its kind in the country.

It was recognized that, although some counseling assistance is offered to children by the public schools, far too many boys and girls are leaving school to find jobs as best they can, without proper direction and with little or no knowledge of the industries into which they are going, the training required, the opportunity or lack of opportunity for advance therein or the labor laws surrounding those industries.

According to Miss Clare L. Lewis, director of the new Junior Placement Bureau, such undirected job hunting often results in young workers finding themselves stranded in some blind alley occupation or it produces habitual drifters, who, dissatisfied with one job, move on to another and yet another.

"The adult employment offices of the State are already filled with too many idle men and women who have started their working life in just this haphazard way," Miss Lewis states in a booklet, "Jobs for Juniors," which tells of the services of the new bureau. "Because they have learned no definite trade or vocation they are the casual and unskilled workers who are always particularly handicapped in their search for steady employment. With a full realization of this situation and with the hope of preventing some of the undirected job hunting among our boys and girls, the Junior Placement Bureau was established, the purpose of its establishment being twofold: first, to make available to our younger boys and girls the kind of advice and assistance they so sorely need in matters pertaining to employment, and second, to supply school authorities, employers and the general public with useful and up-to-date information concerning occupations for juniors within the State and the conditions surrounding these occupations."

A definite attempt is being made in the junior placement offices to adapt the procedure particularly to meet the needs of the younger boy and girl. For example, emphasis is put upon giving to each applicant a careful interview and upon securing both from the child himself and from his teachers in school all information relating to his general interests, together with facts concerning his previous training, experience and abilities. An effort is made also to visit all places of employment to which boys and girls are sent, for it is felt that only when the interviewer knows personally the various firms and the opportunities offered in each, as well as conditions of work, can she really fit the child in where he will not only be satisfactory to his employer but where he will have the best possible chance for success.

The bureau has also started to issue a series of bulletins, available to those interested, dealing with conditions as they affect the younger worker in the State. They include "The Girl Under Sixteen—a Problem in Placement"; "Clerical Work and the Younger Girl"; "Graduation—or Leaving School to Get a Job"; and "Summer Work for Boys and Girls." The administrative office of the bureau is located in New York at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street with employment offices in many cities throughout the State.

A chart showing the actual results of the first year's work follows:

SOME ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE FIRST YEAR'S WORK

A Report of the Work of the Junior Placement Offices of the State, Sept. 1, 1929, to July 1, 1930

	Applications received	Employers orders	Number of references	Number of placements	Visits to employers
September, 1929	5,077	4,648	3,427	3,219	143
October, 1929	7,118	4,141	4,090	2,904	411
November, 1929	7,299	2,326	2,817	2,006	433
December, 1929	6,336	1,970	2,111	1,681	303
January, 1930	11,191	1,993	2,236	1,858	326
February, 1930	10,133	1,481	1,624	1,273	255
March, 1930	11,701	1,704	1,857	1,474	316
April, 1930	9,122	1,910	2,023	1,607	503
May, 1930	10,325	2,093	2,229	1,796	532
June, 1930	8,878	1,503	1,572	1,275	338
Totals	87,180	23,769	23,976	17,993	3,483

Geneva's Student Melting Pot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Denver, Colo.

"SO YOU are going to Geneva this summer? Of course you are going to study at the Geneva Institute of International Relations!"

I regarded my inquisitive friend belligerently and thought, "Why 'of course'?" I expected to see the convening of the Assembly of the League of Nations, but I had never even heard of the Geneva Institute.

It was some months ago that I was forced to admit my ignorance. Since then I have been to Geneva. I have attended the institute—a summer school which students of all nationalities attend, aiming to further peace and international understanding through a study of the economic, political and social problems of the various countries. Now I disdainfully regard any prospective traveler who omits this school—which is open to tourists as well as students—from his itinerary.

Visualize the old, gray stone Conservatory of Music where the classes are held! At its base, bicycles are haphazardly stacked by their student owners, for in Geneva bicycling is the popular form of student locomotion. These wheels may have been left by pupils from France, Germany and England. Their owners may perchance have come to this school in the city of Calvin and Rousseau, from glamorous India, from oil-rich Irak, from well-known Egypt or less familiar Latvia and Ukraine; or they may have ventured here from plucky Belgium or war-torn China, or from the peace of the Scandinavian countries. All of these countries and 20 others are represented in the student body of this international school, although the great majority come from Great Britain and America.

The Academic Turns Vital

Questions which you have been prone to classify as academic material, become poignant and vital actualities after a summer in Geneva. There can be no monotony in this school. There has been too much living drama suffered by the students themselves. There is a bronze-skinned Indian pleading—in earnest whispers—the necessity of granting India dominion status. His listener is an Australian who is unconvinced but who, after this experience, will have a more sympathetic understanding of the people of India.

Over there is a Jew from Palestine, sitting between two Moslem friends. In spite of their being Arab sympathisers, they are torn with sincere emotion as the young Jew tells of the suffering he and his family endured in the riots in the Holy Land, in August, 1929. In another part of the room a fair-haired German, who lost his father in the war, is earnestly discussing the occupation of the Rhineland. His listener is a French girl, whose brothers were members of the army of occupation. On a bench is a group of four Italians. Each, in his buttonhole, proudly displays his small enameled Fascist symbol. Their attitude reflects the degree of enthusiasm which Mussolini has for Geneva and its peace movements. They sit in respectful and skeptical silence, seeing much and saying little, except to fervidly protect the Fascists from disparagement.

This school is not a stereotyped institution, it is a living vital organisation. It has evolved in response to a plea from the youth of a war-racked world. In 1924 a group of European students met in Prague, to form an international organization of university students. These boys and girls felt the need of a central place, where students from all countries might meet, exchange political opinions and critically study international developments. Professor Alfred Zimmern, their honorary president, the author of many books, and a professor of political science at a British university, was the man to whom they brought this idea.

Professor Zimmern realized that here was a means of furthering practical idealism. He immediately organized a series of lectures and discussion groups to be held in Geneva under his guidance. He offered a preparatory course which was divided into four periods of two weeks each. This course fills the needs of those who have only two weeks to spend in Geneva.

An advanced course of eight weeks was offered in which it was and still is attempted to maintain a ratio of students of diverse nationalities. This precaution is taken to prevent a predominance of political opinion of any one group. English and French are the official languages of this newly established school, but an occasional lecture is given in German. In addition to the two courses already mentioned, a special series of lectures is given in September, during the annual convening of the Assembly of the League of Nations. At this time Professor Zimmern interprets and analyzes the history-making speeches of these sessions.

It is symbolically fitting that an effort to achieve understanding between the youth of the world should be made in Geneva. From a practical standpoint Geneva also offers rare opportunities. Lecturers may be chosen from the skilled scholars of the Secretariat of the League, from the International Labor Office and from the various League committees and delegations. The additional fact that Professor Zimmern himself is a member of the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Coöperation and consequently comes in contact with the leading thought of the day, places him in an excellent position to choose guest speakers.

When one considers the advantages of the Geneva Institute of International Studies, one is sure that its aim of being a training school for future leaders will be realized.

Students Publish Illustrated Book of Indian Legends

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HISTORY and art study are combined in the work of some of the students at the University of North Dakota. The members of Kappa Chapter of Delta Phi Delta National Art Fraternity—a professional honor fraternity, of which Lorado Taft is an honor key member—undertook to publish an illustrated book of American Indian legends. Most of the stories were taken from a collection of North Dakota Indian legends in the State Historical Society of North Dakota—a collection edited by Dr. O. G. Libby, head of the American history department of the university.

In the attractive booklet prepared by the students, the legends are illustrated with linoleum block prints made by themselves. The printing was done under the direction of E. W. Bollinger, assistant professor of industrial arts at the university. In making the illustrations, the artists made use of various Indian symbols, including the thunderbird, the symbols for mountains, rain clouds, stars and the sun. Besides the full-page illustrations, measuring 4 by 6 inches, there were numerous head and tail-pieces of appropriate design. Three of the full-page linoleum prints are shown here.

A correspondence course for local leaders in parent-teacher work will be given by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers next year. This course will contain the material necessary for an informed local president, local officer, or chairman. This new course is scheduled to begin Jan. 15, 1931.

The Parent

Scott, Ark.

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column having given me several splendid ideas, I would like to pass along some that I have found a help in bringing up children.

I feel that one of the most important things for children to learn is the habit of order, for nothing can be accomplished without some idea of this.

In the evening before going to bed each child gets out the clothes and articles needed for morning and arranges them on his chair, puts away those he takes off, the soiled ones in the hamper, and hair ribbons, etc., where they belong. In the morning there is no scrambling for clothes, matching belts, hair ribbons or handkerchiefs. By allowing enough time, each one has time to hang up his night clothes before leaving for school.

I also require them to put away their clothes from the laundry. This takes only a short time on one afternoon or night each week and gives them some idea of regular duty and service. I have come home several times in the afternoon and found that they had already put away their laundry and were proud of having done it without a suggestion from me.

Even though there is a maid to attend to cleaning and picking up I believe that children should take care of their own clothes by hanging up coats when they take them off and by putting away soiled and fresh garments in the right places. These simple rules soon become habits, which grow in meaning as the child grows.

(Mrs.) M. W. D.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column of the Monitor is so full of helpful thoughts that I find myself eagerly turning to it in spite of the fact that my youngest child is a high school lad taller than his mother.

I should like to tell of a practice started as a game when my children were small—which has proved of increasing benefit through the years that have followed. Years ago I noticed of what significance the words of the hymns were, and those old familiar ones with their changes meant more and more to me.

I had always like to sing and the three children did too, so we formed the habit of using any "waiting times" (waiting for daddy to come home or for the meal to be ready or any other "waits") as times devoted to the hymnal.

The older boy, because he could read, held the book, the others selecting a number at random; he would turn to that page, and I because of seniority, was expected to know what that hymn would be. At first my mistakes were many, but I soon became familiar with them and did better.

After the title was found, the boy would read the first verse, or if I knew it (which they always expected me to) I would start to sing it (we had no piano). The two smaller ones learned the melody, the older one by watching the book to correct me, learned the words of many of our dearly loved hymns, and I became so familiar with them all that not long ago I found that there were only six I did not know, although I miss up occasionally on the number.

Need I say how grateful I have been for these hymns many, many times when they have helped to lift a load of discouragement.

I knew a mother who had used this method to familiarize her boy with classic poetry, which was a splendid idea—but I question whether the benefit has been more lasting than my boys have derived from our dear hymns.

(Mrs.) A. K.

Athens, Greece

Dear Friends:

As a mother of two boys, the one 15, the other 12, I should like to contribute a suggestion as to how to make home attractive to children in their leisure hours.

I soon found out that the boys needed unlimited freedom in the use of tools for toy train, airplane making and other experiments. The initiative and inventiveness of children should never be restrained. Also a rather liberal supply of pasteboard, glue, tissue-paper, pencils, or colored chalks, help to interrupt the unavoidable din of hammering or sawing, as there always seems a lot of designing and pasting to be done.

Aside, of course, from reading, I early got them interested in music and chess, which will keep even the liveliest of the two quiet for hours at a time.

(Mrs.) J. D.

Parent-Teacher Courses

George Washington University, the first to establish a full credit course in parent-teacher work, continues the course this year.

The course at Columbia University was completed in August and will be resumed in February.

A new course will be given at Temple University, Philadelphia, this year, through the coöperation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Parents' Council of Philadelphia. Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, education secretary, will be the congress instructor in these three courses.

An outline on program making for the use of leaders of conferences at state conventions and district and council meetings is being prepared.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWO ELEVENS TIE IN 'BIG TEN'

Northwestern and Michigan Players Being Awarded Gold Footballs

"BIG TEN" FOOTBALL FINAL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Ag'st	P.C.
Northwestern	5	0	0	123	13	1.000
Michigan	5	0	0	65	20	1.000
Purdue	4	0	2	97	34	.667
Wisconsin	2	1	2	61	27	.500
Ohio State	2	1	2	27	41	.500
Minnesota	1	0	3	13	48	.250
Indiana	1	0	3	7	60	.250
Illinois	1	0	4	44	94	.200
Chicago	0	0	4	1	104	.000
Iowa	0	0	1	0	20	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Gold footballs are being awarded to players of Northwestern University and University of Michigan as a result of each completing its "Big Ten" Conference campaign undefeated and each scoring five victories. These teams have a habit of mussing up each other's title claims in football. There wasn't an argument last year, because Michigan was at the bottom of the standing, while Northwestern was near the top.

Coach H. G. Kipke, in his second year at Michigan, deserves a great deal of recognition for putting the Wolverines back up in the high position to which they are accustomed. Of course, the final game was an easy one, 16 to 0 over Chicago, but according to a certain economic professor, Michigan's schedule on the whole was harder than Northwestern's even with Chicago on it.

Michigan Too Powerful

Michigan's versatile power proved too much for Chicago after the first quarter. Chicago's only chance to score was immediately following the opening kick-off, when Harry Newman '33, Wolverine quarterback, fumbled the ball and R. E. Wallace '33 recovered for the Maroons. They gained six yards on three plays and lost the ball on fourth down. In the second quarter Michigan drove irresistibly into visiting territory and though the Maroons rallied to stand on their 10-yard line, M. R. Hudson '32, fullback, kicked a field goal from the 20-yard line.

In the third quarter the Maroons stopped one Wolverine advance at the 19-yard line, but the Wolverines came back a moment later when on a fake punt, Capt. J. O. Simrall '31, halfback, threw a pass to Hudson, who ran 35 yards for the touchdown. In the last quarter E. S. Tessmer '33, substitute quarterback, intercepted a Maroon pass on the 48-yard line, and long gains followed by Hudson and J. C. Wheeler '33, halfback, Hudson finally scoring. Though its defense was fairly good, the Chicago eleven got nowhere with its attack.

While Northwestern's defeat, 14 to 0, at the hands of Notre Dame, was a disappointing curtain-lowering performance, Coach R. E. Hanley deserves as much credit as Coach Kipke for producing a championship team. Up until this game, which did not count in the race, the Wildcats had been undefeated and untied all season, and their scoring record was twice as high as the Wolverines. Before they met the Ramblers from South Bend, Ind., Northwestern always had a margin of power, and always knew what to do about scoring when it got a chance.

Failed Around Goal

In this game, for reasons which can be explained, they forgot the usually effective plays around the goal line and kept L. E. Hanley '31, halfback; Russell and Capt. H. H. B. Bruder '31, plunging until they fumbled. That happened twice on the two-yard line in the first half when Northwestern's line was cracking Notre Dame's forward wall right and left.

Northwestern, with the slow but powerful fullback, R. E. Russell '33, carrying the ball three times out of four, was able to make short but consistent gains through the Rockne wall because the Notre Dame halfbacks lay back to break up Northwestern's famous passing attack and they did break it up most effectively. On the other hand the Wildcats were beaten largely by the Ramblers' passing attack, as the Northwestern halfbacks played up close to the line to stop Notre Dame's great running game, and they did stop it until the last 10 minutes But they let Notre Dame's pass receivers get into the open to take the ball out of the air without molestation.

Notre Dame's interference, especially on the runs that scored or that led to the touchdowns, was remarkable. Every Northwestern defender who had a chance to get at the runner was most efficiently cut down. Coach K. K. Rockne's boys got their first touchdown by skirting the sideline on a weak side play. Their opportunity came when a 15-yard penalty on Northwestern's left tackle put the ball on the 17-yard line. They had been failing to gain through this position, but with the tackle bemoaning the penalty, they shot another play at him and Schwartz, halfback, tore through the position, shaved the sideline and scored.

Carideo Great Punter

As the game grew late, Northwestern had to take a chance on forward passes and these, broken and intercepted, gave Notre Dame its break for a second score. The kicking of Frank Carideo, quarterback, was in general responsible for keeping Northwestern on the defensive during the entire second half, as he repeatedly punted off the field at the one to three yard line.

Ohio State broke its tradition of playing a waiting game by staging an early attack against Illinois and won by a count of 12 to 9. This ended a three-year supremacy of the Illini in this traditional season closing classic. The Buckeyes twice forward passed to touchdowns in the first quarter, each time when failure meant loss of the ball. A partially blocked punt from behind the goal, and a fumble after an exchange of possession, put the ball on the line eight yards from the Illinois goal. Three plays failed to gain and then W. E. Fesler '31, fullback and pilot, threw a wide pass to R. J. Grady '32, halfback, who stepped over the line for the touchdown.

Another exchange of kicks, with the wind against Illinois, put the ball on the Illini 29-yard line for the Buckeyes. Two forward passes, the last on fourth down, Fesler to R. L. Horn '32, fullback, put the ball on the two-yard line, and the second plunge from there carried M. D. Varner '33, over.

With the wind in its favor in the second quarter, Illinois began forcing the Buckeyes back. After two close threats, one broken by an intercepted pass, G. I. Berry '33, halfback, shot a pass to P. J. Yanuskus '32, halfback, running outside Ohio's left end. Yanuskus took the ball on the run and continued to the goal for 46-yard gain. Again the Illini forced the Buckeyes back with kicks, and Fesler, trying to punt from behind the goal line, had his effort blocked by Ovelmen, Illini guard, and Fesler downed the ball for a safety. In the third period the Illini got within two yards of the Ohio goal and then could go no farther.

Another traditional contest was won by Wisconsin from Minnesota, 14 to 0, chiefly by two great forward passes, W. E. Lusby '31, halfback, to M. E. Gantenbein '31, end, and Lusby to Samuel Behr '31, halfback. Behr was forced out on the one-yard line and two plunges by J. B. Schneller '33, fullback, put it over.

Indiana provided perhaps the most surprising upset of the entire title race by defeating Purdue, 7 to 6, after losing all its other Conference games by a wide margin. The Hoosiers scored on a pass, after a brilliant running attack, V. P. Dauer '32, quarterback, stepping over the line to receive a pass from Eugene Opasic '33, fullback. Purdue also scored with a pass over the goal line, but E. G. Van Bibber '31, tackle, missed the after point for the Boilermakers, while E. M. Hughes '31, scored for the Hoosiers.

Iowa surprised its followers by defeating Nebraska, 12 to 7, after the Cornhuskers developed a 7-to-0 lead in the first quarter. The Nebraskans had a fair defense, but no offense to speak of.

MRS. BUNDY TURNS PRO TO AID HER SISTER

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, former women's United States tennis champion and twice winner of the British title, has deserted the amateurs to teach tennis at a school for girls in Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Bundy revealed Nov. 24 she had sacrificed her amateur standing to aid her sister, Florence Sutton, long a tennis teacher at the Santa Barbara school, who is unable to carry on her duties.

"In no sense did I turn professional for the monetary returns involved," Mrs. Bundy said.

Violet Sutton, now Mrs. Hope Doeg, mother of Johnny Doeg, present holder of the United States championship, and her sisters, Florence and May, comprised a famous court trio a quarter of a century ago.

Mrs. Bundy, who is the wife of the former doubles champion, as May Sutton won the national title in 1905 and won the British title in 1906 and 1907. She is the mother of four promising young tennis players.

Western Conference Scores

PURDUE		NORTHWESTERN	
20-Baylor	7	14-Tulane	0
13-Michigan	14	19-Ohio State	0
20-Iowa	0	32-Illinois	0
7-Wisconsin	6	45-Centre	7
26-Illinois	0	27-Minnesota	0
26-Chicago	0	35-Indiana	0
33-Butler	0	20-Wisconsin	0
6-Indiana	7	0-Notre Dame	14
150	41	182	36
MICHIGAN		**CHICAGO**	
33-Denison	0	19-Ripon	0
7-Mich. N. S.	0	7-Hilledale	0
0-Mich. State	0	0-Wisconsin	34
14-Purdue	13	0-Florida	19
13-Ohio State	0	0-Mississippi	0
15-Illinois	7	0-Princeton	0
6-Harvard	3	7-Purdue	26
7-Minnesota	0	0-Illinois	28
16-Chicago	0	0-Michigan	16
111	33	33	129
ILLINOIS		**WISCONSIN**	
7-Iowa State	0	28-Carleton	0
27-Butler	0	34-Chicago	0
0-Northwestern	32	27-Pennsylvania	0
7-Michigan	15	6-Purdue	7
0-Purdue	25	0-Ohio State	0
0-West Point	13	56-S. D. State	7
28-Chicago	0	7-Northwestern	20
9-Ohio State	12	14-Minnesota	0
78	97	174	34
IOWA		**OHIO STATE**	
38-Bradley	12	59-Mt. Union	0
0-Okla A. & M.	6	23-Indiana	0
12-Centenary	19	2-Northwestern	19
0-Purdue	20	0-Michigan	13
7-Detroit	3	0-Wisconsin	0
0-Marquette	7	27-Annapolis	0
19-Penn State	0	16-Pittsburgh	7
12-Nebraska	7	12-Illinois	9
88	74	139	48
INDIANA		**MINNESOTA**	
14-Miami	0	48-S. D. State	0
0-Ohio State	33	7-Vanderbilt	33
7-Okla A. & M.	7	0-Stanford	0
0-Minnesota	6	6-Indiana	0
0-So Methodist	27	6-Northwestern	27
0-Notre Dame	27	60-So. Dakota	0
0-Northwestern	35	0-Michigan	7
7-Purdue	6	0-Wisconsin	14
33	121	126	81

ALFRED HARRIERS WIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred University, with a well-balanced team, won the Middle Atlantic intercollegiate cross-country championship Nov. 24. Individual honors in the six-mile race over the Van Cortlandt Park course went to Phil Shacklette, Manhattan College, who was timed at 30m. 42 3-5s.

Woman Golfer Has 14 One-Putt Greens

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Pinehurst, N. C.

MRS. J. D. HATHAWAY, of Montreal, playing an 18-hole round of golf on Nov. 24 made what was believed here to be a putting record for women.

Mrs. Hathaway had 14 one-putt greens in the holes. She sank her first putt on all the last nine holes.

HAINES SCORES OVER H. F. WOLF

Wins Fall Scratch Tourney of National Squash Tennis Association

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rowland B. Haines, of the Columbia University Club, reversed the result of his battle in the final round of the National Squash Tennis Association championship last spring, when he defeated Harry F. Wolf, of the New York Athletic Club, who captured the championship on that occasion, Nov. 24, in the final round of the National S. T. A. fall scratch tournament at the Columbia University Club. This was their first encounter of the season, and furnished another display of brilliant squash tennis such as these two stars are capable of showing.

Haines, on his showing in the earlier rounds, and the change in the courts, which is generally regarded as favoring his style of game, was a strong favorite to win on his own court, but had a much harder time doing it than expected. Wolf fought all the way through the five games, and only when his vision began to weaken in the final game, and he lost the ball in the rallies, did the Mercury Foot star cease to be a constant menace to any weakening by Haines. The score was 15—4, 10—15, 15—9, 15—17, 15—5.

Both were at the top of their game at the start, and handling each other's service with hard placements, failed to score for five innings. Wolf won the first point, but Haines soon drew ahead with his most vigorous slams, catching Wolf out of position for many placements, and ran out the game with a series of placements, scoring in each remaining inning but one. But Wolf adopted forcing tactics in turn early in the second game, and though Haines fought harder than the Mercury Foot player had done in the first game, and managed to get up to double figures, 10—11, Wolf had struck his stride, and his placements gave him the game at 15—10 in the next inning.

Haines tried to resume his forcing play in the third game, but Wolf was ready for him, and they battled along on even terms to 7—6, when Haines developed a soft shot play that gave him center court position and then allowed him to execute wallops that even Wolf could not get. This gave Haines the third game, 15—9.

The fourth game, after the customary rest, found Haines still leading for the greater part of the time, but just as the end appeared approaching, Wolf broke loose with a series of forcing shots which simply swamped Haines, scoring eight points in a row to lead at 13—8, and getting to game point in the next inning, 14—9. But now Haines staged his finest play of the match, and forcing his game ahead, point by point, held the service of Wolf harmless for three innings, while he made up the difference to tie the score, and scored the first point of the three extras. But Wolf steadied at that point, and a simultaneous slip by Haines gave Wolf the game, 17—15.

The earlier part of the final game was fairly even, though Wolf was dropping behind whenever Haines used his hard drives, until the score stood at 9—5 in favor of Haines. Then the Columbia Club star settled down to end the struggle, and though he required three innings to do it, due to slips where his low, round-the-court shots, fell below even the lower limits of the telltale, Wolf was unable to use his intervals, and the game and match ended with Haines putting over a pair of placements which eluded Wolf altogether.

COACH, PRICE RESIGNS

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—As a climax to a football season which brought four Conference defeats, C. A. ("Nibs") Price has resigned as coach at University of California. His resignation, which applied also to his post as basketball coach, was accepted Nov. 24 by the student executive committee, whose action is final. The committee, however, urged the athletic council to retain Price as basketball mentor. He has been basketball coach for five years and head football coach for four. The executive committee also reinstated Arthur Mcclean Arlett '31 as editor of the Daily Californian, student publication. The militant editor was removed Nov. 19 by the committee for his editorials and implying players were subsidized at University of Southern California, whose 74-to-0 victory over California two weeks ago started the furore.

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland Sheiks	2	0	1	8	1	4
Oakland Checkers	1	0	0	4	1	2
S. F. Tigers	1	0	1	2	4	2
S. F. Black Hawks	0	0	2	0	9	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULT NOV. 24

San Francisco Tigers 1, Oakland Sheiks 0.

TIGERS 1, SHEIKS 0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco Tigers defeated the Oakland Sheiks Nov. 24 in a spectacular ice hockey game, 1 to 0. The goal was scored in the third period when Vernon Buckles accepted a pass from Victor McLeod and sent it into the net.

LEO DIEGEL WINS PLAY-OFF

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente professional, now holds the Oregon open golf championship by virtue of shooting sub-par golf to defeat Gene Sarazen, in their 18-hole title play-off. Diegel clubbed out a 69 Nov. 24, three under par, to beat Sarazen's even par 72 over the difficult Columbia Country Club course. Both had tied at 287 for the regular 72 holes. Steady putting and accurate approaches to the greens gave the victory to Diegel. He had four birdies.

BATES ELECTS WHITTEN

LEWISTON, Me.—Norman E. Whitten '32 of Lee, Me., was elected captain of the Bates College cross-country team on Nov. 24. Whitten won first place in the Maine cross-country this fall and finished second in the New England.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 88

CECIL H. DYE

Toronto, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the season of 1919-20 with Toronto St. Pats in the National Hockey League. He was born at Hamilton, Ont., Can., May 13, 1898. He is a righthand shot, about 5ft. 8in. in height, weighs around 170 pounds, and is a right wing. His record:

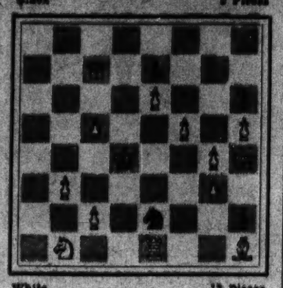
1916-17—Aura Lee Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1917-18—De LaSalle Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1918-19—St. Pat Seniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1919-20—Toronto St. Pats, National Hockey League
1920-21—Toronto St. Pats, National Hockey League
1921-22—Toronto St. Pats, National Hockey League
1922-23—Toronto St. Pats, National Hockey League
1923-24—Toronto St. Pats, National Hockey League
1924-25—Toronto St. Pats, National Hockey League
1925-26—Toronto St. Pats, National Hockey League
1926-27—Chicago Black Hawks, National Hockey League
1927-28—Chicago Black Hawks, National Hockey League
1928-29—New York Americans, National Hockey League
1929-30—New Haven, Canadian-American Hockey League
1930-31—Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League

CHESS

by Fretwell B. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1255
By Reginald H. Cocks
(Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor)

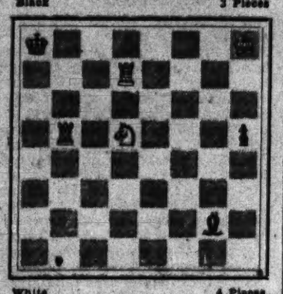
Black 5 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1256
By G. Thoren

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1253. 2-KB3
No. 1254. 1. P-Q6(R) P-R8(Kt)
2. R-Q2
1. ... P-R8(Q)
2. K-K7

A very ingenious problem from the Cincinnati Enquirer. Its composer is a 15-year-old Harvard freshman. Black's stalemate threat, P-R8(Kt), is quite unusual.

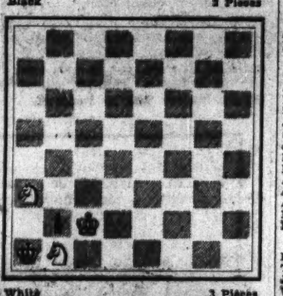
End-Game No. 18. 1 B-Kt2, P-Kt8(Q); 2 BxPch, QxB; 3 P-B8(Q)ch, BxQ, stalemate. If 1 . . . P-Kt8(B); 2 BxP, K-Kt; 3 BxP, BxB; 4 K-K6 and Black must give up a B for the White Pawns. If 1 . . . P-B8(Q), BxQ; 2 B-Kt2, . . . K-B3 should win.

END-GAMES

This ending is not very difficult. A good method for solving such positions is to find a mate and then discover how to bring it about.

End-Game No. 19
By A. Pirth

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The latest triumph of I. Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan C. C., is his winning of a small tournament at Stockholm, Sweden. Here he led a field of seven by half a point, ahead of E. Bogoljubow and R. Spielmann, who had the satisfaction of inflicting Kashdan's second loss in his European tour. His first was at Hamburg in his game with Hans Kmoch of Vienna.

The Bad Stuben (Czechoslovakia) tournament of last August was made up very largely of young central European players. Its winner, Andre Lilienthal, is an 18-year-old Hungarian, who in the following game shows great combination powers. Among the contestants at Bad Stuben, or Stubianske-Teplice, was S. Flohr, a youthful Czechoslovakian of great promise. He tied for third with Opitz and Czepensky.

FRENCH DEFENCE

Lilienthal White	May Black	Lilienthal White	May Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 R-R7	P-QR3(f)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 R-B3	KtxP(g)
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 RxKtch!(h)	BxR
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	19 QxKt	Q-Q3
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	20 Q-B6	B-K3
6 P-KR4(a)	P-KB3(b)	21 Q-B7ch	K-Q2(i)
7 B-Q3(c)	PxB	22 Kt-R4!	P-QKt4
8 Q-R5ch	P-KKt3(d)	23 K.-Kt6ch	QxKt
9 BxPch	PxB	24 QxBch	K-B3
10 Q-R3ch	Kt-B3	25 Kt-B3(j)	P-Q5
11 PxP	P-K4	26 Kt-K5ch	K-Q4
12 Castles	PxP(e)	27 Q-Kt5.	K-Q3
13 RxP	BxPch	28 Kt-B7ch	K-B3
14 K-Kt	Kt-B3	29 Kt-Q8ch	K-Q3
15 R-Q1	B-K2	30 Q-B4ch	P-K4
		31 Q-B6ch	Resigns

(a) First played in master competition by Alekhine in 1914. It gives White a resourceful game.

(b) These are convincing examples of the folly of accepting the gambit P in master play. After RxB, PxB, QxP; 8 Kt-R3, Black's game is very difficult. Alternatives at this point are P-QR3, P-KR3, P-QB4 and Castles.

(c) This sacrifice leads to a dazzling game. Upon its validity the whole opening depends, for, after 7 PxP, KtxP, Black is soon able to free his game with P-B4. Black can, if he chooses, refuse the sacrifice with 7 . . . Kt-B3; 8 Q-R5ch, K-B.

(d) If 8 . . . K-B; 9 R-R3, or PxP and R-R3, and Black must sacrifice to escape.

(e) Black cannot rid himself of the bothersome pin right away, but this move seems to develop White's R.

(f) If now KtxP; 17 RxBch, QxR; 18 QxKt, with a very strong game.

(g) The only defense against R(R7)-B7 and RxKtch.

(h) This sacrifice keeps Black tied up.

(i) Not 21 . . . K-Q on account of 22 R-R5ch. K-Q3; 23 Q-K5ch, K-B2; 24 R-R7!

(j) This simple developing move is crushing!

This game, one of the most brilliant in the Hamburg team tournament, was won by P. Frydman, a youthful member of the victorious Polish team.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Frydman Poland White	Taubmann Rumania Black	Frydman Poland White	Taubmann Rumania Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 KtxBP(i)	QxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 BP=Q	KtxKt(j)
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4(a)	24 P-K5	P-KB4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	25 BxP!	PxB
5 P-K3	P-B3	26 QxKBPch	K-K
6 Kt-B3	Q-R4	27 P-Q5!	BxP
7 BxKt(b)	KtxB	28 Q-Kt8ch	K-Q2
8 B-Q3	B-Kt5	29 R-Q	K-B3
9 Q-Kt3(c)	PxP	30 RxB	P-B5
10 BxBP	Castles	31 Q-B7	QR-K
11 CastlesKR	B-Kt5(d)	32 Q-K5!	B-B4ch
12 B-Q3	R-Q	33 KxBch	PxB
13 QP=Q	P-QKt3	34 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt3
14 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	35 QxP(k)	R-QB
15 Kt-K4(e)	Q-Q4	36 Q-Kt5ch	K-R
16 Q-B3	P-B4!(f)	37 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt
17 KtxKtch	PxKt	38 P-K3!!	Kt-Q
18 BxPch	K-Kt2	39 Q-Kt8ch	K-R
19 P-K4(g)	Q-Q3	40 P-K6	R-K
20 R-Q3!	R-R(h)	41 Q-Q5ch	K-Kt
21 R-KKt3gh	K-B	42 P-B5	Resigns

(a) At this point 3 . . . B-Kt5ch, the Bogoljubow variation, has been played with some success.

(b) This move avoids the complications arising from 7 Kt-Q2, the popular line.

(c) 9 Q-B2, and if Kt-K5; 10 BxKt, PxB; 11 Kt-Q2, is probably slightly preferable.

(d) Capablanca-Lasker, New York, 1924, continued 11 . . . BxKt; 12 PxB, P-QKt3; 13 Kt-K5, B-Kt2; 14 B-K3, P-QB4 with slight winning possibilities on either side. 11 . . . B-Q3 is more aggressive than the text.

(e) A good alternative is 15 P-QR3, threatening Kt-B4.

(f) The beginning of all the trouble. It allows White to show unusual and profound powers of combination play.

(g) Black probably neglected to take this move into serious consideration. Superficially it looks as if the white B was cut off.

(h) Black dare not accept either piece, for if 20 . . . KxB; 21 KtxP, Q-B3; 22 P-Q5! and if 20 . . . PxKt, 21 R-KKt3ch, B-Kt4 (Kt3; 22 Q-R3); 22 RxBch, K-B3; 23 PxPch, etc.

(i) If now 23 . . . KxKt; 24 P-K5, followed by Q-Kt8ch, Black's only hope lies in giving up his Q.

(j) Obviously not 23 . . . RxB; 24 Kt-Kt5, followed by KtxKPch and P-Q6.

(k) White's pawns must win.

LAMBERT LEADS GOAL SCORERS

Total of 23 Constitutes a Record for So Early in Soccer Season

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Three goals scored by James Lambert against Middlesbrough Nov. 22 sent the Arsenal Club's famous center forward soaring up to top place in the list of first division goal scorers with a total constituting a record for "big league" soccer in Great Britain so far this season. It is, however, only one goal superior to tallies of T. H. Waring of Aston Villa, for a long time leader of the first division; Thomas Keetly, Notts County, and Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace, who are racing side by side for individual scoring honors in the third division, southern section.

Many alterations in the positions of marksmen were occasioned by the rich goal harvest on Nov. 22. Matches in the four sections of the English League produced 182 goals, while in the Scottish League, nine first division matches resulted in an aggregate of 57, the Glasgow Rangers and Cowdenheath each scoring seven. No fewer than 12 players (seven from the first division of the English League) found the net three times, while T. Barnett, Watford, who has not yet reached double figures, therefore does not appear below, scored on four occasions.

The following lists are arranged specially for The Christian Science Monitor and show name, club and total of every league player who has scored 10 goals or more up to Nov. 25:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

James Lambert, Arsenal	23
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	23
James Dunne, Sheffield United	17
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	14
James Hampson, Blackpool	14
James Easson, Portsmouth	13
E. W. Hine, Leicester City	13
Gordon Hodgson, Liverpool	13
Clifford Bastin, Arsenal	12
Ernest Coleman, Grimsby Town	12
James Weddle, Portsmouth	11
G. R. Briggs, Birmingham	11
Ronald Gurney, Sunderland	11
Eric Houghton, Aston Villa	11
John Smith, Liverpool	11
Victor Watson, West Ham United	11
Arthur Chandler, Leicester City	10
Donald Lindsay, Newcastle United	10

Second Division

Ernest Harper, Tottenham Hotspur	18
W. Hartrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	10
J. R. Smith, Bury	14
J. G. Dent, Nottingham Forest	13
W. R. Dean, Everton	12
S. Jennings, Port Vale	11
Rhodes Bradford	11
J. G. Cook, Millwall	10
L. A. Page, Burnley	10

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

F. Watts, Tranmere Rovers	16
J. Kennedy, Tranmere Rovers	15
F. Newton, Stockport County	15
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	14
J. McConnell, Carlisle United	14
Stephen Alexandra, Hull City	13
J. J. Jepson, Wigan Borough	13
M. Wellock, Darlington	12
E. Dixon, Tranmere Rovers	11
A. French, Crewe Alexandra	11
A. A. Page, Halifax Town	11
Abel, Accrington	10
Hick, Rotherham United	10
D. Hutchison, Accrington	10

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace	22
Thomas Keetly, Notts County	22
J. Shankley, South East United	15
William Lane, Brentford	14
G. C. James, Watford	14
James Trotter, Torquay United	14
H. Lossby, Gillingham	12
E. Bowen, Northampton	11
T. Tranter, Notts County	11
C. Pearce, Newport County	11
H. Varco, Exeter City	10
C. R. Eyre, Bournemouth Athletic	10
Phillips, Coventry City	10

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Barney Battles, Heart of Midlothian	19
J. McMorie, Greenock Morton	17
Thomas Muir, Airdrieonians	14
J. E. Scarff, Caltic	13
Paterson, Cowdenbeath	12
P. Robertson, Dundee	12
D. Wilson, Hamilton Academicals	12
J. C. McGrory, Celtic	11
Napier, Celtic	11
A. Campbell, Dundee	10
T. Lyle, Greenock	10

A. S. A. OF CANADA HOLDS MEETING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Award of the Canadian outdoor speed skating championships to East Ottawa Skating Club through the Ontario branch; lengthy discussion on the relations between the Canadian body and both the International Skating Union at Stockholm and the United States Skating Association; speed skating for women in the Dominion; expansion of the parent body, and election of officers featured the annual meeting here recently in the Windsor Hotel of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada.

Louis Rubenstein, Montreal alderman, for years identified with the association, once without a peer as figure skating champion in Europe, already several times leader of the organization, was again chosen president of the A. S. A. Lieut. Col. Norman P. MacLeod of St. John, N. B., president last year, was named honorary president, as was Frank White, also of St. John.

The possibility of Ottawa and district forming a separate branch from Ontario, of a new branch in Saskatchewan and one in British Columbia were also brought up.

Other officers elected were: W. E. Roughton, John F. McGarry, Toronto, and F. W. Coombs, the latter of St. John; vice-presidents, J. T. Rowan, Ottawa; J. W. MacGregor, Montreal, D. J. Corr, St. John; Norman Scott, Montreal; N. B. Albert, Toronto; Jack Speak, Montreal, and K. J. MacRae, St. John, committee; Champlain Provencher, Montreal, secretary-treasurer.

Representatives from New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario showed good progress on the part of their local associations. The meeting went on record that the association would take no part in organizing women's skating meets, leaving the matter in the hands of the provinces. Inserted in the by-laws was a clause stating that to be eligible for junior meets the competitor must be under age on Jan. 1.

Crescent A. C. and Bayside Unbeaten

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	Pct.
Crescent A. C.	5	0	22	10	1.000
Yale Club	3	2	18	14	.600
New York A C	3	2	20	15	.600
Harvard Club	3	2	18	20	.600
Princeton Club	2	3	15	23	.400
Columbia U C	1	4	16	19	.300
Second Group					
Bayside L T C	4	0	23	9	1.000
City A C	3	1	19	13	.750
Park Avenue S C	2	2	17	17	.500
Fraternity S T C	1	3	10	18	.350
Block Mail Club	0	4	7	21	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Crescent Athletic Club in the first group, and Bayside Lawn Tennis Club in the second, still remain undefeated as the result of the fifth round, ending the first half for these groups, in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship, as it was played Nov. 24. The New Moon seven of the Brooklyn organization defeated Columbia University Club on the courts of the latter by the barest of margins, 4 to 3, with the result depending on the final match between J. A. Schwartz Jr., for Crescent, and J. D. Hanley, for the home club. Schwartz, who has won all five of his matches this season, emerged victor, 18—17, 15—11.

This gives Crescent Athletic Club a clear lead of two rounds, with Yale Club second. The latter team defeated Princeton Club, 6 to 1, while the third match in the group proved a great surprise, when Harvard Club, visiting the New York Athletic Club, defeated the home team, hitherto regarded as the strongest rivals of the leaders, 4 to 3.

Bayside Club had an easy time against Park Avenue Squash Club, winning all seven matches, with only two requiring three games. City Athletic Club kept pace with the leaders, however, by disposing of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club on the courts of the latter, 6 to 1. These two will encounter each other on the City Athletic Club courts Dec. 1, and the result will go far to settle the championship in that group. Bayside defeated City A. C., at Bayside in the first round by the margin of one match, and the locals hope to halt the career of the newcomers when they get them on the City Athletic Club courts.

There was no play in the third group, the New Jersey clubs, over the week-end, and they will complete their first half Nov. 30. The summaries:

FIRST GROUP

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 4; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 3

E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia, defeated Crosby Allison, Crescent 17—15, 15—5.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated D. A. Meyer, Columbia, 15—7, 5—15, 15—12.
T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia, 15—11, 15—15, 15—6.
Daniel Tobin, Crescent, defeated D. D. Jackson, Columbia, 7—15, 17—14 15—6.
E. G. Scarretti, Columbia, defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, 5—15, 15—9, 15—10.
J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated W. T. Hanley, Columbia, 15—17, 15—11.
C. J. Herkert, Columbia, defeated W. T. Hanley, Crescent, 15—3, 6—15, 15—4.

YALE CLUB 6; PRINCETON CLUB 1

A. T. Mahan Yale, defeated J. F. Fox, Princeton, 15—10, 15—.
C. S. White, Princeton, defeated A. F. Greer, Yale, 15—11, 15—12.
C. S. Weidlich, Yale, defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton, 15—3, 15—8.
W. E. Callander, Yale, defeated E. L. Crabbe, Princeton, 17—14, 9—15, 15—9.
O. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Yale, defeated Louis B. Dalley Jr. Princeton, 15—17, 8—15, 15—13.
N. T. Lane Jr., Yale, defeated R. C. Markham, Princeton, 15—8, 15—10.
Mead Treadwell, Yale, defeated R. L. Safalsky, Princeton, 15—9, 17—14.

HARVARD CLUB 4; NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 3

D. K. Clifford, Harvard, defeated W. A. Durcan, New York, 15—9, 8—15, 15—13.
W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated L. M. Powell, New York, 15—13, 15—7.
Sefton Tranter Jr. New York, defeated W. M. Chamberlain, Harvard, 15—9, 15—9.
M. D. Grant, New York, defeated Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard, 1—15, 15—12, 15—7.
F. P. Murphy, Harvard, defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 15—11, 15—10.
J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated G. W. Cobb Jr. Harvard, 15—13, 15—11, 15—5.
M. S. Mattuck, Harvard, defeated E. F. Durcan, New York, 15—9, 15—7.

SECOND GROUP

BAYSIDE LAWN TENNIS CLUB 7; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 0

George Abbott, Bayside, defeated R. H. Wesselman, Park Avenue, 15—10, 15—10.
John A. Wiley, Bayside, defeated H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, 15—3, 15—13.
William Hoffman, Bayside, defeated H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—11

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Earnest and Eminent

These Earnest Victorians, by Esmé Wingfield-Stratford. New York: Morrow. $3.50. As We Were: A Victorian Peep Show, by E. F. Benson. New York: Longmans. $4.

IT MIGHT not be a bad idea for two of those brilliant English authors who delight to meet in scintillating passages of debate to settle once and for all the moot question of whether Lytton Strachey's influence has wrought good or harm to the cause of modern writing. Of course, they might not settle it. But at least their discussion would be diverting, perhaps even profitable. For in these days of the popularly satiric and analytical biography or social history, one cannot escape the trail of Mr. Strachey, especially if one's author is presenting the Victorians—eminent or merely earnest, as the case may be. While it is difficult to prove definitely the presence of the subtle Strachey aroma, yet one scents it as he scents the east wind before it has begun to blow.

Unquestionably this Strachey wind has ruffled the pages of Mr. Wingfield-Stratford's book. There are phrases just so turned, there are mannerisms, there are points of view—well, one simply cannot avoid attributing them to the influence of Mr. Strachey. It is rather a pity, too, for Mr. Wingfield-Stratford is himself a man of mettle. If only one might overlook that solemn, long-faced Mr. Strachey, forever lounging in the shadow and, perhaps unwittingly, absorbing his share of someone else's triumph.

For the Defense

Mr. Wingfield-Stratford is out to defend the much accused, much ridiculed Victorians; although at times he comes perilously near to falling into the precise mental attitude which he attributes to Victorian England with regard to Ireland—"one of faintly benevolent contempt." He shows us his characters from every angle, turning and twisting them to our gaze. We see them at work and at play, in church, in society, grouped before their own fruitful firesides; we watch the middle classes with their "uncompromising earnestness and drab virtues," we watch the upper class bewildered at the sudden challenge of the machine age and the sudden ascendancy of their social inferiors. We are enlightened as to Victorian woman—who, emphatically, was "no downtrodden thing"; as to Victorian morality, Victorian conservatism and self-satisfaction, Victorian religion. Mr. Wingfield-Stratford offers us all this in a series of short, brisk chapters; and he does it with nice calculation and excellent effect of jaunty detachment. Then steps in Mr. Benson to embellish suavely, delicately, this Victorian scene.

Both authors, of course, knew intimately some of the great Victorians. In fact, Mr. Benson, as the son of an eminent churchman who was later Archbishop of Canterbury, knew a large number of them; scores of the beautiful and the proud crossed his youthful path. In later years the Victorians sought him out for himself. Hence Mr. Benson, far more than Mr. Wingfield-Stratford, makes us aware of these Victorians as life-size characters—noble or eccentric or both, great lady or literary prodigy, statesman or sportsman, Edouard de Reszke, the Prince of Wales, Lady Ripon, Oscar Wilde, Meredith, Gosse, Burne-Jones, the Queen herself.

Makes No Apology

Mr. Benson makes no apology for his Victorians, nor any explanation of their doings. He deals normally with a normal people. His account of his childhood and of the Benson family connection is delightful, including references to a certain Christopher Sidgwick of Skipton Castle, who "spent his money in building a church at Skipton and the Church Schools. He slept at the Castle, but went down to attend service in the church he had built, at 7 o'clock in the morning, after which he read church history in his private library at the schools and ate a slice of sponge cake which was brought in under a bell-glass as the clock struck noon. He then continued his studies till 3 in the afternoon, when he went back to the Castle to dine, and spend the evening there." One almost tastes the joy of possessing a relation like that.

From Christopher Sidgwick, Mr Benson moves on to wider vistas until, in his own way, he has covered the entire ground as thoroughly as has Mr. Wingfield-Stratford. We read some delectable anecdotes of Cambridge worthies, such as the sensational "O. B."; we attend a political meeting at which Mr. Gladstone was heckled because he had changed his mind. In a voice "quivering with indignant energy," we hear the Grand Old Man retort: "It would be tedious to compare what I may have happened to say a year ago, or perhaps two, with what I have the honor to be saying to you now." The important and the negligible, the wise and the foolish, Mr. Benson includes them all, impartially and affectionately. His "Peep Show" is very colorfully, very pointedly wrought.

Take it by and large, moderns grow less and less astounded at the prim, the punctilious, the slightly windy Victorians. They see that they were not all hypocrites and prudes; that, on the contrary, they were many of them mental giants living in a giant age. If, as time passes, the Victorians and their contribution to progress take on more just stature, we have such writers as Mr. Wingfield-Stratford and Mr. Benson to thank for their pains.

M. W.

The Real Rumania

The Land and the Peasant in Rumania, by David Mitrany. London: Oxford University Press. New Haven: Yale University Press.

PROBABLY no member of the tightly packed cluster of small European nations extending from Bohemia down to the Balkans has had easier access to the social and political circles of the great nations of the west than Rumania. What with the diplomatic accomplishments of Take Jonescu, the social graces of Queen Marie, the literary talent of the Bibescos, the financial prowess of the Bratianus and the democratic zeal of Maniu, the prestige of the little state has for 30 years or more kept a surprisingly high level.

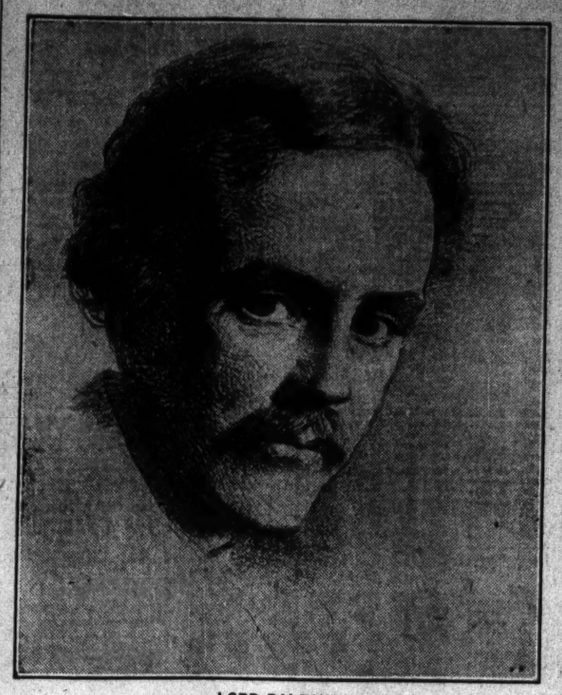
Yet, strange as it may seem, the peasantry, who are to all intents and purposes the people of Rumania, are less known to the world at large than dwellers on the plains of Mongolia or the pampas of Peru. Nor is there prospect of the world increasing its knowledge to any great extent—at least from the standpoint of history—for documentary evidence in Rumania, we are told, practically does not exist. Rumania has been, and still remains, to a large extent, like Anglo-Saxon England before William I set about compiling his Domesday Book. There is no "ground book," and such archives as did exist largely disappeared when two-thirds of the country was overrun by German troops during the war.

Mr. Mitrany, therefore, has at least a fresh field for historic investigation in attempting the story of the peasant in Rumania as part of the Carnegie Peace Fund's Economic and Social History of the World War.

Perhaps the very absence of data accounts for the fact that in this portly volume we have none of Mr. Mitrany, the brilliant and popular commentator on matters European, but a Mr. Mitrany who is historian, man of research and collector of source material who sets about his study as if every detail of cattle food, of rent receipt, every table of statistics, were as valuable as the lost books of Livy. However, digging among what seems to be a very creditable collection of data extending to the years of struggle before the war, one comes in fairly close touch with the Rumanian peasant—as long-suffering as the Russian muzhik, but with greater determination of character. He loved his horse—a noble breed, sung in the Niebelungen Saga. He loved his ox, his willing and always amiable companion in work. And he loved his farm, though it sometimes became more crowded and less profitable as he found it necessary to build his son a house in the barnyard.

But both before and after emancipation he was hardly dealt with, as tillers of the soil seem very generally to be. How strangely this comment of Rumania's past rings of Russia today: "In order that a certain quantity of Rumanian corn should be found, at a given time, in the world's markets, a whole population, until a short time ago, had to labor forcibly, almost under the whip; a man's own fields remaining to be cared for last. . . . And a large part of that enormous surplus which we exported came from the deprivation of the producers themselves. We were selling the bread which was denied to those who made it."

If Mr. Mitrany's purpose was to attempt an exhaustive investigation of the subject, rather than to present a connected story of a long, bitter struggle for freedom, he has succeeded, and his work will make an indispensable basis for any adequate study of the Rumanian people.



LORD BALFOUR
From a Charcoal Study by George Richmond.

Mystery or Mystifier?

Chapters of Autobiography, by Arthur James, First Earl of Balfour. London: Cassell. 10s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

THIS remarkable self-analysis throws some light on a singularly reserved character, but it does little to solve the problem presented to two generations of British politicians: whether "A. J. B." was a perfect mystery or a conscious mystifier. Some incidents in his career would support the latter theory; the haziness of his description of himself would support the former. But this autobiographical sketch, written when he was 80, is too fragmentary to be taken as full evidence.

Readers who love full-blooded, highly colored reminiscences, with "revelations" and scandals and all the apparatus which goes to make up a "best seller," will fail to appreciate the delicate reticence of such a book. Similarly the stiff partisan will not appreciate a politician who impartially analyzes and frequently praises those opopsed to him, recognizes the humor of Mr. Gladstone and applauds a special effort of J. H. Thomas.

In his public life Balfour displayed great personal courage, in his private life much personal charm; but he was never in the ordinary sense a popular figure. The everyday man, in fact, was baffled by one who seemed perpetually to hide his meaning in a mist. Intellectually he was such a giant among his fellows that it was most interesting to watch him as he developed a theme in the House of Commons, when leading his party there. A dazed look crept over the faces of his followers, as he dived into the dialectics wherein he delighted. They felt it a duty to cheer when they caught a fragment they thought they understood, but they applauded with misgiving lest they might be committed too far. Even John Morley, Balfour's intellectual equal, had once to tell him, when accepting a philosophical article for the Fortnightly Review, that he could not understand a word of it—and this the man of whom Balfour says: "Morley and I were made to get on together, if only we had not fundamentally differed on every question of political or religious interest."

What could the John Bullish Englishman make of one who talked like this? He could admire him and applaud him, but Balfour's fine distinctions prevented John Bull's fully accepting him as a guide. To the lady who edited this book, he exclaimed toward the end: "You know—when I look back at myself, I'm appalled by how little I have changed in 80 years." He had said much the same 20 years before to the writer of these lines. Supping with him while King Edward still reigned and discussing his House of Commons career, the writer asked whether Balfour recalled his first election address, that to the old borough of Hertford in January, 1874. He replied that he had not the faintest recollection and that he did not believe a copy anywhere existed. Astonished when told that the writer possessed one, he inquired with unusual eagerness as to its contents; and was told that, save for one or two purely local allusions, he could republish in 1910 his address of 1874 as still embodying his political creed. "Ah" he rejoined reflectively, "that is bad: it shows I have learned nothing. I remember Mr. Gladstone saying to me when I was a young man and he on a visit to my uncle (Lord Salisbury) at Hatfield, that he sought never to allow a day to pass without learning something fresh. But this is what evidently I have not done."

These "chapters of autobiography"—a title derived from Mr. Gladstone's "Chapter of Autobiography," published 60 years since—furnish many such glimpses of character, as well as much desultory but valuable information concerning Lord Balfour's contemporaries, notably Joseph Chamberlain and Randolph Churchill. There is a noteworthy chapter on his first visit to Washington in 1917, but unfortunately nothing concerning the more important visit four years later. Gleams of light, rather than full beams, are thrown on a singularly elusive character, never fully understood by even those nearest to him. There is a temptation to think it was never fully understood by himself.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

Afoot in France and Spain

Highway Into Spain, by Marcel Aurousseau. London: Peter Davies. 21s. net.

WITH an American companion, Mr. Aurousseau, who is an Australian of French extraction, walked from Paris to Madrid, 907 miles, in seven weeks. He was not trying to make a record, for the journey has been done many a time; nor did he make notes for the writing of a book. But a book has come out of the journey, a book containing neither photographs nor map, and nearly 700 pages long—which works out a mile and a third a page. The book is extremely readable. But how many of the honest company of "foot-sloggers" will be prepared—scrupulously recalling the monotony and eventlessness of a great deal of the modern road—to agree that a mile and a third per page is a justifiable average. Mr. Aurousseau, though he has many claims to distinction, is undeniably verbose and the long-windedness of his journey has insinuated itself into his book.

For any professional gentleman of the road, as distinct from the Nordic amateur—one of those water-jar sellers, for example, who drive their donkeys from Andalusia all the way through Castile, over the Pyrenees and as far north, sometimes, as Paris—knows that, when all is said and done, Mr. Aurousseau merely took the slowest method of doing the journey. Having done many such journeys ourselves, we have come to doubt at last whether walking is, after all, the exceptionally interesting mode of travel it is said to be. It is true one is next to the land, a petitioner of casual hospitality, a severe test of the credulity and good will of honest peasantry, who travel no farther than they have to and who find it difficult to distinguish between the professional tramp who is a nuisance and the amateur who is bizarre. One endures the grind and monotony of the road as well as its leaping, exhilarating rhythm. One accepts the mercies of the skies. And as the body marches on mechanically, the thought is gradually cleared and disciplined.

There are raptures and dullnesses, exultations and despairs known only to the man who is caught up in one of these great marching expeditions. But—interesting? One becomes more intimate with people in trains, especially in the slow third class "omnibus" of France and Spain, when the train drags along like a mule team. One is thrust pell-mell into the life of the "real people"—as they are called—of a country, in the diligences that splutter and break down between town and town.

In fact, walking is an ascetic pursuit which tends rather to cut a man off from human society, and at best to provide him only with the company of innkeepers, whose natural thought does not go beyond: "Who is he? Why does he do it? And how much money has he?" If a man still persists in traveling laboriously, let him take an animal with him. There is no introduction like a good horse, to a varied, appreciative society. By its misbehavior, it will take a traveler, like philosophy, deeply into other men's "business and their bosoms." Walking, though now bizarre, was always antisocial, penitential. One recalls that the "Canterbury Tales" were devised by pilgrims to beguile the tedium of the way.

This is not written as a denunciation of Mr. Aurousseau and his works. We also have sinned, and with his rapture. He has written as good an account of his undertaking as could be desired. Very fittingly the Pyrenees divide his journey and his book into natural halves. His account of the crossing of the Aston Pass, when it was closed by snow, is an excellent example of his literary powers. He set out romantically to prefer Spain and he did prefer it, descending the spurs of the Pyrenees into the woods of Catalonia, advancing upon the rock wastes of Aragon, which looks, from certain heights, like an earthquake-riven, primeval chaos; entering Saragossa, and so by one of the loneliest, bleakest main roads in Europe through Calatayud, Guadalajara, to Madrid. The Spaniard was naturally more hospitable than the French peasant; for the Spaniard of those parts is a poorer man. But by racial idiosyncrasy he has curiosity without suspicion. He is surprised at nothing. He regards all men as independent sovereign states. Uneventfully, the journey came to an end; and, looking back upon it, one must confess that, while rarely vivid, intimate or dramatic as a presentation of the scene and poor people of two countries, it reveals a fine sensitiveness to their existence and significance. Nothing of the mood of the road or the splendid "feeling" of the panorama has escaped this sober, pensive, garrulous and exultant writer. He has written a book which all those who have walked long distances will profoundly appreciate.

V. S. P.

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Songs for Childhood

Poems for Children, by Walter de la Mare. New York: Holt. $2.50.
Stars To-Night: Verses New and Old for Boys and Girls, by Sara Teasdale. New York: Macmillan. $2.

WHAT are poems? And, what are children? In a charming introduction, Mr. de la Mare discusses, without too definitely answering, these interesting interrogations.

His recent collection of old poems and new is sufficient answer to the first question. As for the second, unhappy the adult who leaves his childhood so far behind he cannot savor the poem that is writ for the child. Not an illuminating comment on what children may be, though it has some bearing on what children are—in relation to poetry.

Admirers of "Peacock Pie" will find many of the beloved verses. Rhymes, Mr. de la Mare calls them, modestly. In some instances he is right. But more often even the simplest stanzas gleam with the true luster. "The Horseman" is a poem, isn't it? And "Silver," of course.

Cobweb Traceries

The rhymes are nonsense-rhymes of the most delicious sort. For narrative, the "old woman who went blackberry picking, along the hedges, from Weep to Wicking," is a jolly story for opening wide young eyes, told with a rhythm to hold young ears. The tenses are mixed. But what of that? Has it not been established that children, and other primitive peoples, always tell their stories that way? Then there are the

Three jolly Farmers
Once bet a pound
Each dance the others would
Off the ground,

which they did, in a rush and surge of linked quatrains.

But we stay too long with the old loves. Poems from "Down-Adown-Derry" (what a lovely song is that), "A Child's Day," "Crossings" and the less familiar "Flora" are also included.

The score or more new poems are nuggets from the same vein. There are poems for merriment, poems with an eerie tinge, poems of a pale lavender sadness, of moonclad fantasy. They shimmer in the half-light of Mr. de la Mare's fancylike cobwebs that a fairy's breath might blow away.

Sparks From Stars

Poems of a different brand of delicacy are assembled in Mrs. Teasdale's new collection of poems for boys and girls. Her verses shine, clean-cut and clear, like her beloved stars above the snow. There is color in them,

White and topaz
And misty red

and buoyancy, and always the pure lyric form. The sturdy "Stars" of old is here. "I Stood Upon a Star" is thrillingly imaginative; the "Rhyme of November Stars" most learnedly astronomical; and for nocturnal beauty scraping the surface of a thought:

Night

Stars over snow,
And in the west a planet
Swinging below a star—
Look for a lovely thing and you will find it,
It is not far—
It never will be far.

But Mrs. Teasdale considers other aspects of nature. Like a fading wisp of cirrus filament a faint wistfulness blows across "The Cloud." In "The Sea Wind" there is the same tender touch of melancholy. Or here and there a pale ray of humor glimmers through.

The black-and-white illustrations in the wood-block manner, by Dorothy P. Lathrop, are for the most part extraordinarily effective—in a few instances a little cluttered, in the others exquisitely composed and drawn.

M. L.

The Kiplings March On

Five on Parade, by Doris Peel. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.

SINCE Doris Peel's spontaneous enthusiasms, according to her publishers, include parades, as well as dogs and sunsets, it is easy to understand her choice of a title for her new novel, "Five on Parade." The application lies in the fact that her "five," the brothers and sisters of the Kipling clan, were in the habit of encouraging themselves in times of stress by going on parade. At first it was a childish performance, instigated by their gallant, shiftless father, who taught them to march and sing when their stomachs were empty and their backs cold. Later, Robin, eldest of the five, carried on the custom, and when things were going wrong she would call the clan to attention with "Forward!" "We are in the Parade," Robin would insist. "All of us—this very moment we are in the Parade! We are all going forward!"

In that challenging attitude the five Kiplings faced hard times, loneliness and a new country. They marched with drums beating and banners flying. Robin found a basement apartment for them, not far from the "Park" which means, perhaps, the Public Garden in Boston. She waited on table in the boarding house upstairs. Ricky got a job as office boy with a firm of publishers, beautiful Mimsy kept the house for them, Poppet and Boots still went to school. They grew up. Poppet became an actress with a stock company in the city, Boots went to college and breathed in radicalism. Mimsy, more beautiful than ever, was taken abroad by a family of plutocrats. Ricky's poems were published, and Robin kept on shouting "Forward!", and keeping them all on parade. Matters got tearful at times, especially for Robin, who always had the hardest work to do and the smallest rewards. Her hardest job of all was to give up her special young man to her more attractive sister, but even that she managed to do with a brave front—managed to remember that even though she had lost Denis she had kept her own pride and her inviolability. The captain of her soul, et cetera, was Robin.

Miss Peel has written a gallant, high-spirited, "young" story. It is swift and gay and not very profound in its characterizations or in its analysis of emotions and conduct. In sober moments you doubt if any family could be so. The general ground-plan bears a faint resemblance to Margaret Kennedy's first story of the Sangers. But the likeness does not go far because the Kiplings, although as improvidently reared as the Sangers were, had clean ancestry and an untainted background. They had a perfectly stupendous inheritance of ideals and they all tried hard to live up to the heritage.

The author is at her best in group scenes when all the Kiplings appear together. There is an appealing wholeheartedness about the Kipling way of enjoying their sudden diversions. Best of all are the scenes when one of the family has got into an embarrassing situation and the others unite to pull him out.

The French Novel

The French Novel, by Pierre Mille. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.

THE point of view assumed by M. Mille in his prologue, that in any great novel of any period of literature a man and a woman "more real than reality" must appear and must evolve in a society which is set visibly before the eye, is retained only interruptedly, if at all, in the suggestive and discursive chapters that follow. This is no formal history of the French novel. Earlier phases are passed over rapidly in order to concentrate interest on writers of M. Mille's own generation and on the younger men and women.

Its value lies in crisp, arresting remarks scattered through the rambling pages. Of "The Nouvelle Heloise" he says: "The illustrious novel bores me beyond endurance"; yet he recognizes the enormous influence of Rousseau's unreadable story, an influence presently reinforced by the vogue of Byronism among the French Romantics. Of Zola he remarks: "He succeeds in being monstrous rather than great"—a typical example of the critic's succinct judgments.

He notes that the foreign fame of Romain Rolland was in no small measure due to the fact that his style, offensive to delicate French ears, bore translation well. He exhibits a refreshing revulsion from the current excessive adulation of Marcel Proust, remarking of certain passages that they have nothing conceivable to do with the novel nor the slightest reason for having been written. And of a characteristic description of—of all things—a pot of milk boiling over, he exclaims, "What contortions, how much subtlety, for just nothing!"

On the other hand, in his warm admiration of Anatole France he shows a welcome reaction from recent detraction of that great writer. One welcomes, too, his appreciation of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, and of Mlle. Tinayre's "La Maison du Pêche," a perfect achievement, as Mille rightly calls it, far too little known in this country. He is curiously silent about Roger Martin du Gard; "Les Thibault" is barely mentioned, and "Jean Barois" not at all.

E. C. C.

A Modern Wonder Tale

The Fifth Son of the Shoemaker, by Donald Corley. New York: McBride. $2.

DONALD CORLEY has written a wonder tale of New York City. It is a fairy tale with an infusion of jazz; it is compounded of the fastastic and sophisticated. For that reason, the reader is left in a mingled state of illusion and disillusion.

We read of a Russian family of hereditary shoemakers, and of the migration of Ivan Skorniakof-Tassarev to America. He brought with him his Rumanian wife and his five sons. In a tiny basement shop on the East Side Ivan set up his trade, faithfully mending the ugly shoes of the neighborhood and, once in a while, refreshing himself by making such a lovely pair of dancing slippers as he used to make for the beautiful ladies of the Muscovite ballet. Since this is a wonder tale of New York, it tells about the wonderful development of Ivan's business until there were shops in London and Paris, and a whole chain of them in New York.

"Maestro" slippers they were. Made of fragrant leather of Muscovy in red and green; of chain armor from Syria; of brocade from Spain, Coptic embroideries, temple lizard skins. There were slippers with tiny bells hidden in the instep; slippers with a silver spider's web and dewdrops of opals, to brace the extravagant heels; there even were slippers made with an inset of the purple epidermis of eggplant properly preserved!

The wonder tale is not all about slippers, though it was slippers that first made the Mestravviks famous—they had abandoned the difficult double family name of Ivan and taken his wife's name instead. There were two "maestros" in the family. One was old Ivan, with his gift for making shoes that were different from all other shoes in the world, and for making puppets, too, that were extraordinarily clever and complete. The other artist was his fifth son, Pyotr, who was a musician. It was Pyotr who composed the "Symphony of Orchard Street," inspired by the sounds of the city, the whir of the Elevated, shouts of street vendors, squeals of whistles, with its melodies inherited from the Old World and its rhythms of the New.

The fantasy is wrought out of the skill of an artist-artisan of the Old World; out of the benevolence of a charming social worker; out of the amazing generosities of the opera star Nischka, who was born Irish; out of a great number of things like the fidelity of Marya Mihailna, the enthusiasm of the music-master Mutke and the business ability of Ivan's son Alexey. Back of these shrieks and roars the huge city.

The most fantastic thing of all is that Mr. Corley glibly uses the phraseology of the most modern and the most disillusioned, while all the time he is incorrigibly sure that life is an adventure. He paints an idyl and tries to think that he has his tongue in his cheek while he is doing it.

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STOCKS QUIET WITH UNEVEN PRICE TREND

After Showing of Strength Realizing Sales Force Lower Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—A little holiday cheer was infused into today's stock market as a few corporations provided sauce for the turkey in the form of extra or special dividends.

Heaviness of the motion picture shares and profit-taking in the mail order issues led to late realizing throughout the market, cancelling early general gains of 1 to 2 points and sending many leaders below the previous close.

Sears Roebuck lost 3, Loew's, Montgomery Ward and Fox 2, and American Telephone, American Can, Case and Woolworth a point or more. U. S. Steel yielded a 2-point rise. Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

The reopening of some of the recently closed banks in the South and Southwest, together with reports from banking commissioners, indicating that the crisis had passed, had a salutary effect upon sentiment. While these difficulties had been isolated and due to local situations, they had been an adverse psychological influence at a time when gloom was already deep.

The steel shares were helped by a firm stand taken on sheet prices by U. S. Steel, coming upon the heels of the recent announcement of a minimum schedule for plates, shapes and bars. Furthermore, some producers have advised their customers that current minimum prices cannot be guaranteed for the first quarter of next year.

Railway equipments were bid up in expectation of improvement in business after the first of the year, and in the case of American Locomotive, in response to news of further diversification of its activity.

In the motion picture shares, Fox Film and Loew's, in which Fox has a dominant interest, were heaviest. This may have been in part a reflection of the adverse Supreme Court decision in the distribution case, but the practices complained of are understood to have been abandoned some time ago. It was regarded as probable that some traders were disappointed in the extra dividend of $1 by Loew's, as there had been some talk of increasing the regular annual rate of $3.

Allied Chemical declared a stock dividend of 1-20 of a share, in addition to its regular cash payment, as it did a year ago, and International Business Machines ordered a 5 per cent stock distribution, presumably reflecting its increased earnings this year. Humble Oil ordered an extra of 50 cents, in contrast to the recent trend in oil dividends.

Hope that copper producers may be able to maintain their 12-cent price, despite the fact that the metal has been available at substantial concessions for several days, was revived by an announcement that Anaconda and its subsidiaries are cutting production 10 per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 12:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 25	Last Nov. 24
109	Am Found	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
200	Am & Cont	18	18	18	..
100	Am & Brit 1pf	51	51	51	..
780	Am T&T	193½	188¾	188¾	191¼
50	Big Sant	34½	33½	34½	32
45	Bos El	73½	73	73	73
40	Bos El pf	86	86	86	..
43	Bos El 2 pf	90	90	90	..
160	B&M A sta	66	66	65	66½
18	BM B sta	98	98	98	..
18	B&M pr pf	105½	105½	105½	..
15	Chi Junct pf	100	100	100	..
30	Cop Range	7⅞	7	7	7⅛
265	East SS	22	21¾	21¾	21⅞
200	E Bos Land	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
250	E Butte	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	..
63	E G&F pf	96⅞	96	96½	96½
110	E G&F prpf	83½	83½	83½	83½
9	E Mass Ry	.50	.50	.50	..
60	E Mass B	8	8	8	..
151	Edison Elec	242	240	241	240
63	Em Asso	20	19½	19½	20
100	First Nat S	44	44	44	..
10	Gen Capital	36	36	36	35½
200	Gen Elec Sp	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	..
60	Gen Stkyds pf	90	90	90	..
5	Georgian	2	2	2	2
10	Hygrade	20	20	20	20
70	Jenk Tel	3½	3¼	3½	..
130	Mass Util	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅞
200	May Old Col	.05	.05	.05	..
35	Mergenthal	89	89	89	..
10	Mohawk	20	20	2 0	21
150	Nash	30¼	29⅞	30	29⅝
30	NE Tel	138¼	137¾	137¾	137
800	No Butte	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
100	No Texas pf	.15	.15	.15	..
15	Old Colony	141	141	141	141
55	Old Domin	4	3½	3½	4
20	Pac Mills	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18
235	Pocahontas	16¼	16	16¼	16
90	Quincy Min	9	9	9	9
5	St. Mary Ld	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
115	Stone Web	53¼	51⅝	51⅝	53⅜
560	Shawmut	14	13⅞	14	..
50	So Sur	5½	5½	5½	..
5	Sull Mach	28	28	28	..
154	Swift & Co	30	29	29	29½
20	Torrington	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
120	Un Twist D	19	18¼	18½	19
486	Uni Found	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
210	Uni Shoe	57	55⅛	56⅛	54⅞
113	US&ElPow	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
50	Waltham pf	45	45	45	..
100	War Bros	33	33	33	..
10	Westfield	22½	22½	22½	22½

BONDS

$1000	Chi Jct 4s	92½	92½	92½	..
5000	E Mass 4½s	30	30	30	30
6000	Hood Rub 7s	80	80	80	..
1000	Swift 5s	102½	102½	102½	..
2500	West T&T 5s	101½	101	101¼	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	10.72	10.73	10.70	10.70	10.74
January	10.85	10.85	10.80	10.80	10.84
March	11.12	11.19	11.09	11.10	11.12
May	11.40	11.46	11.35	11.38	11.38
July	11.64	11.65	11.51	11.53	11.56
October	11.74	11.80	11.66	11.66	11.75

Spots 10.80, down 5 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	10.80	10.95	10.84	10.84	10.90
Jan.	10.90	11.06	10.94	10.94	10.99
Mar.	11.26	11.31	11.18	11.18	11.27
May	11.53	11.58	11.45	11.45	11.50
July	11.68	11.73	11.64	11.64	11.68
Oct.	11.85	11.89	11.76	11.76	11.88

Tone at close, easier.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	10.81	10.87	10.72	10.74	10.79
January	10.90	10.96	10.80	10.80	10.85
March	11.18	11.23	11.09	11.10	11.16
May	11.41	11.46	11.34	11.35	11.40
July	11.60	11.64	11.53	11.54	11.58
October	11.76	11.81	11.67	11.69b	11.75

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close
December	5.86	5.73	5.66	5.72	5.88
January	5.75	5.79	5.75	5.79	5.94
March	5.89	5.92	5.88	5.92	5.88
May	6.03	6.04	6.01	6.04	6.01
July	6.12	6.14	6.11	6.14	6.14
October	6.24	6.25	6.22	6.25	6.23

Spots 5.94, up 1 point. Tone at close steady.

Sales 4000: (American) 2700.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 58⅝; De Beers 5⅛ and Rand Mines 3⅝. Money was 2½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 3⅛@3⅛ per cent and three months 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 25	Nov. 24
67⅛	41⅛	..	Abitibi	700	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	..
46¾	30	..	Abitibi pf	100	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	..
68	35	..	Ab & Straus	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38
57⅞	17⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1800	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
23	14	..	Adams Mill	100	23½	23½	23½	..
144⅞	39½	1¼	Addressograph	300	51	50¾	50¾	51
23½	3⅛	..	Adv-Rumely	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
156⅝	91¼	.2I	Air Reduc	8700	108	104⅞	104⅞	108⅝
38	9¾	1¼	Airway El	400	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅝
9½	4⅛	..	Alaska Jun	400	8⅝	8	8	8⅛
15½	2¾	..	Albany PWP	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
35¾	17⅜	..	Allegheny	6100	11⅝	10	10	10⅝
243	180⅝	6I	Allied Chem	3500	211⅞	208	208	207½
68	35½	3	Allis-Chal	900	40⅞	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝
42¼	16¾	2	AL Port Cem	100	28	27½	27½	27½
29⅞	17	..	Amerada	1400	25	24	24	24⅛
39¾	1⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
41¾	20¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	21	21	21	22
33½	20½	..	Am Ag Ch pf ct	100	21	21	21	..
53⅜	43⅛	3	Am Bk Note	100	51½	51½	51½	53⅜
44⅜	38	2.40	Am Brake	400	37⅝	37	37	37⅝
21¾	6¼	..	Am Br Sov	1000	8⅝	8	8	8⅛
156⅛	107⅛	4I	Am Can	28800	115⅝	111⅝	111⅝	115⅝
150	146⅛	7	Am Car pf	100	147	147	147	..
42½	20	6	Am Car & F	1900	30⅝	27½	30	30
116	78	7	Am Car pf	600	85⅝	84	84⅝	..
69¼	52⅝	3	Am Chain	400	56⅜	54	54⅜	55¾
31¼	30⅛	2I	Am Chicle	400	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40⅛
33	8	..	Am Com Alc	1400	13½	11¾	11¾	11⅝
69½	32	..	Am European	100	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	..
101⅝	34⅜	..	Am F Prs	10300	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
33⅝	2	2	Am Hawaii	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	8⅛
41⅞	27⅛	2I	Am Ice	1400	30⅜	29¾	30⅛	30½
87⅜	77	6	Am Ice pf	100	78	78	78	..
85⅝	17⅞	2I	Am Int Corp	2900	23½	22½	22½	22½
53⅝	..	..	Am Lt Fr	200	..	..	..	..
35	9⅜	..	Am Lt Fr pf	70	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
108	28¼	4	Am Loco	6700	35¼	33¼	33¾	33¼
118½	78	7	Am Loco pf	1100	83½	81	81	..
14½	3⅛	..	Am Mach & Met	1200	5¼	4¾	4¾	4⅞
51½	18¼	1	Am Metals	400	21¼	21	21¼	20⅝
119⅝	47⅛	1I	Am Pw&Lt	8100	54½	53¼	53¾	53⅝
107	97⅝	6	Am P & L 6	400	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
69½	80	9	Am P&L pf st	100	82	82	82	82
39¾	18	1	Am Radiat	4800	20¾	19¾	19¾	20¼
37	8¾	..	Am Repub	1700	11	9½	10	10
100⅞	35	3I	Am Roll Mill	1600	36¾	34¾	34¾	36⅜
67⅞	32⅛	5	Am Saf Raz	700	40⅛	39	40⅛	39⅛
36⅝	5½	..	Am Seating	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
3⅜	1	..	Am Ship	1800	2	2	2	..
163⅞	82	6	Am Smelt 2 pf	400	98¼	97⅝	98¼	98⅛
79⅛	45½	4	Am Smelt	4700	52	50⅞	51¼	51
53¾	36	3	Am Sti Fnd	900	31⅜	30½	31⅜	30½
116	110½	7	Am Sti F pf	80	111½	110½	111½	110¾
85½	38	2	Am Stores	100	38½	38½	38½	..
99⅝	40	5	Am Sugar	700	53	51½	51½	51⅝
274¼	178½	9	Am Tel & T	9400	183⅛	180⅛	180⅝	181
141¾	95	8	Am Type	100	107	107	107	..
134⅞	58⅝	1I	Am Wat W	3900	78¾	68	68⅛	68⅛
108⅛	96	6	Am Wat W 6	100	98	98	98	97
20⅛	5½	..	Am Wool	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
44⅞	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	400	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
9	2¼	..	Am Writ ct	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
44¾	20	4	Am Writ pf	100	32	32	32	..
81½	32	2½	Anaconda	13000	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝
51½	28	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	32¾	32½	32½	31½
37¼	14¼	1	Andes Cop	100	16¾	16¼	16¼	..
29¼	16⅛	2	Arch Dan	400	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17½
4¾	1⅝	..	Arm Ill A	4500	4⅜	4⅛	3⅞	4
4⅝	1½	..	Arm Ill B	8900	3¼	3¼	3¼	2⅝
65	25½	7	Arm Ill pf	3100	58½	51	51	50
28	..	..	Art Loom	100	11	11	11	..
48½	20	4	Asso Appari	400	28¾	28	28⅛	28½
80½	25⅝	2½	Asso Dry G	1100	30⅛	28⅝	28⅝	29⅝
60½	23⅝	2	Atchison	700	197⅛	192⅞	192⅞	196
175½	113	10	Atl Coast L	100	124¼	124¼	124¼	121
51⅜	18⅝	1I	Atl Refin	3300	22	21⅜	22	22⅛
106	53	4	Atlas Fwd	100	55	55	55	..
116	113	7I	Atlas Stores	500	11½	11	11⅜	11¾
263¾	60¾	4§	Auburn Auto	2400	80¾	77	77	79
7	1⅞	..	Austin N	1000¶	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
10⅜	1½	..	Auto Sales	100	2½	2¾	2¾	..
9⅛	3¾	..	Aviation	2800	4¼	4	4⅛	4

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	2700	27⅛	26½	26⅝	27⅝
116	93	7	Baldwin pf	60	103	100	100	100
122¾	69	7	Balt & O	900	77½	75¼	75¼	77
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	10	107	107	107	107½
34	12⅝	2	Barnsdall A	900	15	14⅜	14⅝	15
92	67½	4	Beatrice	300	76	76	76	..
109¼	101½	3I	Beatrice pf	400	106	106	106	..
85½	76½	1.38	Belg NR ppt	100	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	79
57⅜	14¼	1	Bendix	2300	20½	18⅜	18⅜	19⅜
143	82⅝	6	*Best & Co	2100	43⅜	41½	41½	42⅝
56¼	31½	2	Beth Steel	17800	68⅝	63½	63½	68¾
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	600	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	26¾
29⅞	17	..	Bloom'dale	300	20	20	20	20
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1800	33	32	32	33½
90⅜	60½	3I	Borden	1800	69¼	68	68	68½
50½	15	3	Borg Warner	400	19	18¼	18¼	19⅛
5	1⅞	..	But M A pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
25⅝	12½	..	Briggs	6300	18	17	17	17½
35½	16¼	3	Briggs & Str	400	18	18	18	18¼
22¼	4	..	Brockway	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	4800	67⅜	65½	65½	65½
98¾	84¾	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	87½	87½	87½	..
178¼	99½	5	Bklyn Un G	3000	113½	109	109	110¼
42	33¾	3	Brown Sh	20	36	36¾	36	..
30⅝	11	..	Bruns Balke	200	11	11	11	11½
35⅝	5¼	..	Bruns Term	400	8½	7½	8	..
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	100	14½	14⅛	14	14⅜
43	25⅝	2½	Bucy cv pf	600	28¼	27½	28¼	27⅝
68	53	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	53	53	53	..
16⅜	4	..	Budd Mfg	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
14⅜	6¾	7	Budd Wheel	2300	10⅝	10	10	10½
74	15¾	..	Bullard	2500	21½	19½	21½	20
43	16⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	19½	16¾	16¾	19
51⅞	18¾	1	Burroughs	2900	24⅝	23	23¾	23¼
48½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26
4¼	1½	.50	Butte Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
112⅜	37⅜	..	Byers	3700	49⅝	47	47	47⅛

—C—

77½	49¾	4	Calif Pack	400	53	53	53	52⅞
2¼	¾	..	Callahan	100	⅝	¾	¾	¾
30	10	2	Campbell	200	12½	12½	12½	13½
89¾	22	..	Calu & Ariz	200	35	35	35	34¾
33⅞	8¼	..	Calu & Hecla	400	10¾	10⅜	10¾	11
75⅞	34⅝	5	Canada Dry	7000	44⅛	41½	41½	41⅝
67⅞	16	4.20	Checker Cab	2000	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	24
82½	41	3	Ches Corp		47	46	46	45½
51⅜	38⅛	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1700	44	43¼	43¼	43¾
10	1	..	Chi & Alton	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
10⅝	1	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	1¾	1¼	1¼	..
17⅜	6½	..	Chi Gt West	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
52⅜	22⅜	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	28¾	28	28	28⅝
26⅜	8⅝	..	Chi M&StP	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
44½	11	..	Chi M&StP pf	2600	13¼	12	12⅜	13½
43	20	..	Chi & NW	600	43	43	43	43½
37	7¾	..	Chi Pneu	500	12⅝	12	12½	13¼
37⅞	22½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	33	33	33	34½
125½	69½	7	Chi Rt	100	65	65	65	64½
104½	86	6	Chi Rt 6%	200	90	90	90	..
43	14½	1	Chrysler	4500	19⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜
49	35¾	3.60I	City Ice	300	37½	37½	37½	37½
98¾	79	6½	City Ice pf	40	83	83	83	83
13¼	3½	½	City Stores	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
60	25	5	Cluett Phdy	100	27	27	27	26¾
20¾	9¼	..	Col Bea Oil	300	10	10	10	10
191¾	113⅜	6	Coca Cola	1500	158	156¼	156¼	156
64⅛	47¾	2½	Col Palm	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50
38¾	12	..	Collins&A	5200	17½	16	16½	15⅝
77	21½	..	Colo F&I	2100	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
38⅜	12¾	2I	Colum Gas	10800	39⅝	37⅜	37⅝	38⅝
199	81¼	6	Col Carbon	3000	96	93	93¾	92¼
37¾	9¾	..	¾Col Graph	2900	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
40¾	16⅛	2	Com Cred	400	20⅝	20	20	20¾
44⅜	31¼	3	Com Cred A	1400	34⅝	33½	35	35
58	25½	1.60	†Com Inv Tr	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝
38	14½	1	Com Sol	11700	19¼	18¼	18½	18⅝
20¼	7¾	.60	Commwlth Sc	21600	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	9⅝
104¾	90¼	5	Commwlth 6 pf	400	96	96	95½	96
8¾	7⅝	..	Congoleum	1000	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	..
27⅜	12½	2	Con Film	500	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
126⅞	81½	6	Con Gas	17400	93⅜	89	89	90⅜
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	500	103	103⅜	102⅜	103⅝
52½	17⅝	..	Con Bak A	300	23½	21¼	21¼	21⅝
71⅝	44½	2½	Cont Can	1800	51⅝	50¼	50¼	51½
37⅝	10¼	1	Cont Dia Fib	1000	13	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
77⅝	38¾	2.40	Cont Ins	600	48¼	46	46⅜	45½
8½	2½	..	Cont Motors	1000	3⅜	3	3	4⅛
30½	10	..	Cont Oil	3300	12½	12¼	12½	12½
40⅞	16	1	Cont Shares	2200	19¾	19¼	19¼	19⅜
111⅜	72⅜	7	Corn Prod	1200	81⅞	81½	81½	81½
148	140	7	Corn Prod pf	50	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	148½
33	9½	..	Coty	2200	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
35⅜	25½	2I	Cream of Wheat	100	29	29	29	28¾
59¾	43	..	Crown Cork	1400	42¾	40	41¼	..
22	6	..	Crosley	100	7	7	7	8½
98½	7½	7	Crown W Ipf	10	79½	79½	79½	..
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	700	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
5	1	..	Cuba Co	1200	5	5	5	..
19½	4¾	..	Cub Am S	1300	4¾	4	4¼	4
48	18¼	4	Cudahy	400	42	41¾	41¾	41½
126⅛	96⅛	6	Curtis Pub	300	96½	96⅛	96⅛	99
121⅛	114¾	7	Curtis P pf	100	117	117	117	..
14⅞	3⅜	..	Curtis Wr	2800	4¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
109¾	51½	..	Curtis Wr A	800	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅝
90½	40	3½I	Cutler	200	48	47	48	..

—D—

43⅜	15	..	Davison	100	18	18	18	18¾
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	22¼	21⅜	22	..
181	134	9	Del & Hud	400	148	146¾	146¾	148
153	85½	6I	Del Lac&W	400	91½	91	91	93¾
42¾	17¼	1.20	Devoe & R A	400	19¼	19	19¼	..
210	194½	8	Diamond ct	600	210½	210	210½	211⅝
10⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
145¾	83	4I	Dupont	8900	94⅝	91⅞	91⅞	93
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	117⅝	117⅝	117½	117¾

—E—

258½	155½	5I	East Kodak	700	170⅜	166	166	168¾
37¼	11¾	3	Eaton Axle	900	16¾	16¼	16½	16⅝
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto It	3500	56⅝	50	53½	55
9¾	2¼	..	Elec Boat	100	3	3	3	3
103⅜	37½	1	Elec P&L	12900	47½	45¼	45½	46⅝
112	100	15	Elec P&L pf	400	104½	103	104½	..
51⅜	38¼	2.50	Elec Sto Bat	700	60	58¼	60	59¾
14	4¼	..	Elk Horn pf	100	10	4¾	4¾	..
50½	38	..	End John	800	45¾	44¾	44¾	..
90⅝	33	3½	Equit Bldg	300	33	33	33	33
52⅜	22⅜	..	Erie	500	32	31¼	31½	31½
63⅝	26½	4	Erie 2dpf	200	43	41¾	41¾	..
62½	41½	4	Erie 1stpf	800	54⅜	53	53	52⅝
43⅝	6⅝	..	Eureka Vac	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
30¾	..	..	Evans Auto L	10	23	23	23	23
31⅞	22	1½	Ex Buffet					

—F—

23¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	7	6¾	6¾	..
27¼	5⅜	..	Fashion Pk	100	6	6	6	21
38	17	..	Fed Dept St	300	21	19	19	..
35½	13⅛	4	Fed Screw W	200	14	13½	14½	14½
53⅞	22	2I	Fed Sug Sve	300	26½	26⅛	26	26⅛
88¾	46	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	53	52¾	52¾	53
87⅞	63⅝	6	Firestone pf	100	68	68	68	68
61⅝	39⅝	3½	First Nat Bs	1400	44⅛	43⅜	43¾	44
14⅜	1	1	Follansbee B	1400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
31	3⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
50⅛	14	1	Follansbee B	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝
104½	47	2	Foster & Wh	2300	57	54½	54½	55⅛
56	22⅛	..	Fourth Nat In	400	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
57⅝	16⅜	4	Fox A	21300	34⅜	31½	32	34⅝
80	32	7	Frank-Sm pf	40	81½	81½	81½	..
85½	29½	4I	Freeport Tx	3000	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜
90	70	6	Fuller pr pf	10	90	90	90	90
			Fuller Pf	100	72½	92½	92¼	..

—G—

80	50	5	Gamewell	100	59	59	59	..

UPWARD TREND OF BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Industrial Improvement Is Seen—Cotton Mills More Active

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The trend of business in Canada is upward, with every prospect of a decided improvement after the turn of the year.

In the industrial field, cotton mills have taken on new activity and are working at substantially greater capacity by reason of the recent tariff changes. Silk and rayon mills are also well employed.

An encouraging feature is an improvement in the iron and steel industry, which has been depressed for several months from lack of demand. The mills at Sault Ste. Marie are now busy on substantial rail orders for the Canadian Pacific Railway, while reports from the East indicate that the mills of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company will have sufficient orders on hand by the end of December to warrant double shift operations for the next four months.

The improved business tendency is particularly noticeable in domestic merchandising. Seasonable weather in most of the provinces has stimulated the sale of heavy wearing apparel, while shoes, millinery and hosiery have been in fairly steady demand. Sales of hardware are increasing, and manufacturers of winter sports equipment are active.

Wholesalers find that trade is showing signs of improvement, and they consider the outlook for the future as favorable. Groceries and foodstuffs show little variation, the movement being well up to normal.

Heads of some of the big department stores report that fall retail sales are higher in some cities than they were at this time last year. In these stores the increase in dollar volume of business is encouraging in view of the fact that the average selling price of merchandise is considerably below a year ago.

Mail order business has shown a decline, due to the curtailment of farm purchasing power, especially in the West.

Recent statistics on building and construction show that the cumulative total for the first 10 months of 1930 was slightly greater than the average for the like period in the 10 years, 1920-1929. Figures for October of this year show a seasonal growth, the total for the month being $12,723,789; this was an increase of $1,162,083, or 14.8 per cent when compared with September.

Stock Prices Firm

In keeping with the general improvement in economic conditions, firming of prices was in evidence in all sessions of the Montreal Stock Exchange last week, and comparison with the previous week shows some substantial net gains on an expanding volume of trading, with the average of 20 listed stocks advancing 42 on the week.

Trading on the Toronto Mining Market was also more balanced. While losses outnumbered gains during the week, the latter were of more substantial proportions. The principal movements were noted in the golds and base metals, the former selling sharply lower, while the latter turned definitely stronger.

Leading bond houses report a distinctly better feeling in the bond market, which manifests itself in a broadening of interest. The strong movement in the bond market that commenced last June, and lasted up to the latter part of September was confined almost exclusively to the highest grade Government issues, while in recent times there has developed a somewhat better demand for better class utility bonds and some of the very high grade industrials.

Official figures for Turner Valley oil production in October show a new record of 114,022 barrels. This is an increase of 2800 barrels over the previous monthly record last June. Turner Valley production for the first 10 months of the current year amounted to 1,019,683 barrels, largely crude naptha, compared with 951,845 barrels for the full year 1929.

According to a recent report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, production in Canada of aluminum manufacturers (except smelter products) was valued at $4,263,801 in 1929. This output marked a new high level for this industry, being 34 per cent above the total of $3,192,696 for 1928.

With total crude bullion production valued at $3,041,432 for the month of October, Ontario mines made a high monthly record for the year. As compared with September's output of $2,925,589 for all mines, production for the last month under review showed a net gain of $125,843, with an increase in ore milled of 17,366 tons.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	62	71	Liberty	55	65
Am Union	100	110	Manhattan	89	91
Bk of U S	16	17½	Melrose	110	120
Bk Yorktown	..	140	Merchants	90	100
Bryant Pk	..	38	Midtown	11	16
Chat Phnx	81	84	People's	350	450
City	112	Penn Ex	90	100	
Columbus	165	195	Port Morris	17	22
Commercial	290	300	Prisco State	200	250
Fifth Av	2450	3650	Public	81	84
First, N Y	4000	4200	Queensboro	..	180
Flatbush	150	165	Seward	69	74
Grace	600	..	Straus	200	215
Harriman	1510	1610	Textile	50	55
Industrial	150	170	Trade Bank	170	180
Lafayette	33	38	Yorkville	95	105
Lebanon	..	85			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	210	230	Kings Co	2600	2800
Bancs C I	355	375	Law Tit & G	245	255
Banco di S	38	43	M'facturers	52	54
Bk Bur T	..	85	Midwood	131	141
Bk N Y & T	600	620	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	47	52	New York	176	181
Brooklyn	602	612	Times Sq	10	15
County	4000	4300	Title Guar	132	137
Empire	55	58	Unit States	3000	3200
Fulton	475	500	West T & T	115	125
Guaranty	495	500	Westchester	1000	1100
Irving	37	39			

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	300	304	People's Tr	396	400
Harris T & S	625	650	Un Bk Chi n	183	187
Northern	465	470			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk	458	465	Nat Bk Rep	80	90
First Nat	310	315	Straus Nat	340	380
Foreman	488	491			

LONDON WOOL SALES OPEN

LONDON (AP)—A large number of buyers attended the opening of the sixth series of wool auction sales here today. The offerings amounted to 10,554 bales, of which 8000 were sold. Competition was animated, with home and German dealers the chief buyers. Fine greasy merinos sold at 5 per cent below the October sales, and medium and inferior merinos at 7½ to 10 per cent. Other declines were: Scoured and greasy crossbreds, 5 to 10 per cent, and slipes 10 to 15 per cent. Cape of Good Hope and Natal grades were quoted 5 to 10 per cent lower, but they were withdrawn.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	94½	94½
Alleghany 5s reg	82¾	82¾
Am Chain deb 6s '32	100½	100
Am Cotton Oil 5s '32	100⅞	100⅞
Am For Pow 5s	83	83
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100	100
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	47	47¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s'37	103¾	103¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	141	141
Am T&T Col 5s '46	108	108¼
Am T&T 5s '65	106¼	106
Am T&T 5s '69	108¾	108¾
Am T&T of 5s '60	108¾	108¾
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108½	108¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102	102
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	78	78
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81½	81½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¾	97¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	121½	121
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96	96
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	95½	95¼
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O 4½s cv	96	95⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	100⅞	100⅞
B&O 1st 5s cv '48	105	104¾
B&O 5s series D	101	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¾	108¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	89¼	89½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Boston & Me 5s '55	99½	99½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¼	105¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98¼	98¼
Bklyn City 1st '50	95	95
Bklyn Un 5s '50	103	103
Broadway Con	6½	6½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
By Products 6½s C	103½	103
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '29	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104½	104½
Can North 4½	100¾	100½
Can North af 7s '40	111¾	111¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	89	89
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103¼	103¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94¾	94¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	32	32
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103	103⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	100½	100½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70	70
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	91½	91½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	35	34⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	77	76¾
Chi & Nw 4½s '37	90	89½
Chi & Nw 5½s '36	107¾	107¼
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chi R&P 4½s A	93	9
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104¾	104¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	88½	88½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	93	92
Childs 5s	85	85
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¼	92¼
Cin Term 4½s	102¼	120⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	106¼
Colonial Oil 6s	48½	48½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	88	88
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101½	101½
Colo & So 4½s A	97	97
Columbus Gas 5s	96	96
Columbus Pow 4½s	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93½	93½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	33¾	32⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99¾	99¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	11	11
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	41	41
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	70	70
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95	95
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105½	105
Den G Rio G Wn 5s '55	74	74
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105¼	105¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87⅞	87⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	84¼	84¼
Erie gen lien	76	75½
Erie gen 4½s	81¾	80½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	40¼	40
Fla East Coast 5s '74	33½	3 3
Gannett 6s '43	80¼	80
Gen Cable 5½s '47	95	95
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¼
Gen Pet 5s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95	95
Gen Theater 6s	74	74
Goodrich 6s	70¾	70½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	101½	101⅛
Goodyear 5s 57	89⅞	89⅝
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69	69
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106⅞	106¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '36	111¾	111¾
Great Northern 6½s '76 D	97⅝	97⅝
Great Northern 6½s '77 E	97⅝	97⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104	104
Great Northern 5½s '52	108¾	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	101½	101½
Houston Bel 5s	100¾	100¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¼	101½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95¾	95¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	9¼	99
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	60	60
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	98	98
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	53	53
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Paper 6s '55	65	64
Int Tel & Tel 5s	88¼	88¼
Kendall 5½s wn	83½	82
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¼	104½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	99¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94¾	94½
Keith 6s '46	80¼	80¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅝	100½
L'Autaro 8s '54	60	60
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97½	97½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100¼	100¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	55½	55¼
Met Edison 4½s	100½	100½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101⅝	101⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72⅝	72¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	97½	97½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98	97½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	98¾	98¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	99	99
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98½	98½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80¼	80
Morris & Essex 4½s	100	100
Murray Body 6½s '34	98	98
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52¼	52¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99¼	99¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89⅝	89⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84⅝	84⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅝	100⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106½
NYC&HR cv 4s '42	97¾	97¾
NY Chi & StL 4½ss '78	90¼	89¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	103½	102
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101	100⅞
NY Dock 5s '38	82½	82
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '44	114¾	114¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97	97
NY NH&H no deb 4s '56	82⅞	82⅞
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116	116
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101¼	101¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	4½	4½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	72	72
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102½	102
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	84	83½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5s C	99½	99½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67½	67½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	79½	79½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110½	110½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '45	107¾	107¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	103¼	102½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	106¼	106
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93½	93½
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¾	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¼	102¼
Paramount Publix 5½s	85	84½
Park-Lex Leasehld 6½s '53	72	72
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96	95¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	101½	101½
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	98¾	98¼
Penn RR 4½s D	98¾	98
Penn RR 4½s '63	101	101
Penn RR con 4½s '60	109¾	109¾
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102¼	102¼
Penn RR 5s '64	104	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107⅝	107⅝
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109½	109⅝
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91¾	91¾
Phil Co 5s '67	101½	101¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	86	85
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	95¾	95¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	108½	108½
Pitts SS&StL 4½s '70	100¾	100⅝
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	102¼	102
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	100⅝	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	94¾	94¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99¾	99¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅞	100⅝
St Law & A RR 5s	96	96
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99½	99½
StL & SF 4s A '50	85	84½
StL & SF 4½s '78	83	82½
StL & SF gen 5s '31	101	101
StL & SF 5s B '50	98¾	98¾
StL SW 1st 4s '89	89½	89½
StL SW 1st 5s '52	92	90¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93½	93
Seabd AL con 4s '45	23½	23½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	18½	18½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	11½	11½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90½	90½
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	86	86
Shubert Theater 6s '42	30	30
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	81¾	81¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93¾	93½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Solvay 5s	93¾	93½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103¾	103¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93¼	94¾
So Pacific 4½s '68	96¾	96¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97½	97½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100¾	100
So Ry gen 4s '56	84	83½
So Ry gen 6s	111	110½
So Ry 5s '56	114¾	114¾
So'west Bell Tel ref 5s '54	105¾	104
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	30	28
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	102	102
Texas Corp 3s '51	100⅜	100⅜
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99⅞	99⅞
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	106	99⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47¼	47¼
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	81	80½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97⅝	97
Trenton Gas 5s	104½	104½
Union El L & P rfg 4s '33	101½	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¼	98
Union Pacific 4s '68	92½	92
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
US Rubber 5s '47	73½	73
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	108¼	108¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	73¼	73
Va Ry 5s '62	101¾	101¾
Va Ry & Pow 4½s	101¼	100
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¾	101¾
West Pa Pow 5½s F '50	106	106
West Shore 4s 2361	91¾	91¾
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¾	82¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	93	93
Western Un 5s '51	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅝	108⅝
Western Un 5s '60	103⅛	102
Wheel & L Erie 1st 5s '30	107	107
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90½	90½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	35	35
White Sew Mach 6s '40	36	35
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	11	10
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	11	11
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	98	98
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97½	97½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101	101
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	58½	58½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¼	102¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov 25	Last Nov 24
3½s '47	101.26	101.26	101.25	101.26	101.22
1st 4¼s '47	103.30	103.31	102.30	103.11	102.30
4th 4¼s '38	103.27	103.27	103.20	103.27	103.25
US 3¾s '56	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
US 4s '54	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	
US 4¼s '38	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	71	70¾
Adriatic El 7s '52	96½	96½
Akershus 5s '63	95¼	95
Antioquia 7s A '45	88	88
Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾
Argentine 5½s '62	84¼	84½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	93	92¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	93	92¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	93	93
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	93½	93
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	93¾	93¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	92¾	92¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	93½	93
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	93¾	93¼
Australia 4½s '57	72½	70¾
Australia 5s '55	78¾	77¼
Australia 5s '57	78¾	78
Australia 7s ct '43	90¾	90¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104⅝	104½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99	98½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	88¼	88¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	74¾	74½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112	111¼
Belgium (King) 8s '56	108	108
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾	108¾
Bergen (City) 8s '40 rcts	98	98
Bergen (City) 8s '40 rcts	95¾	95¾
Berlin 6s '58	70½	70½
Berlin 6½s '50	81½	81
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	73¼	73
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	73¼	73
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72	72
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	72	72
Berlin Elec 6s	65	65
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	49¾	48½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	71	70½
Bolivia (Rep) '60	48¾	47
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	69	69
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	66½	64¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	66¾	65½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	80¼	80¼
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	62¾	62¾
Bremen 7s '35	94½	94½
Brisbane 5s '57	68¼	68
Brisbane 5s '58	68½	68½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	74¾	74¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	95	95
Bulgaria 7½s '68	75	75
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	100¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¾	100¾
Canada (Dom) 6s '52	106	105⅞
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107¾	107¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	80	80
Chile (Bank) 6¼s '81	88½	88½
Chile (Bank) 7s '52	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82½	82
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	82½	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	82	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	82	82
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	93	93
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	92	92
Chilean Loan 7s	85½	85½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	30½	30½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	66	66
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	65	64½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	65½	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	65	65
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94½	94¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	97¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	83¼	83¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	77	76¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04) '44	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	99	99
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	80	79
Cundi (eRp) 6½s '59	54½	53
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108¼	108¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95	94¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (Klnf) 6s '42	105¾	105¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '37	97⅞	97⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	91	91
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89½	89½
Dresden 7s '45	81	81
Duke Power 6s '66	104	104
Fiat 7s '46 war	84	84
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	84	83¾
Finland 5½s '58	79½	79½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '58	90¼	90¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95	95
Frankfort 6½s	72	72
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅜	125⅜
German 7s '49	100¼	100¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	71½	70½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	71½	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	85¾	85¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	68½	68
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	76	76
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 war	92¾	92½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	93¾	93¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	101	101
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	72	70½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	88¾	88½
Graz 8s '54	98	97½
Greek 6s '68	83½	83½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95¾	95¾
Hamburg 6s '46	84½	84½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99¼	99¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	80	80
Helsingfors 6½s	85½	85
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91¾	91¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	85	84
Italy (King) 7s '51	95	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	83	83
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¾	93¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	80½	80
Karstadt 6s '43	63¼	63⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	92¾	91½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105
Medellin 6½s '54	80	80
Mex 4s scall A	15¼	15¼
Mex 4s large A	14½	14½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80¼	79¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	57	56
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	60½	58¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96¾	96¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '53	85½	84½
New South Wales 5s '57	89½	89½
New South Wales 5s '58	69	68½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106½	106½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84½	84½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101½	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	97	96⅝
Nuremberg 6s '52	70	70
Oriental Dev 5½s '53	90½	90½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96¼	96
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103½	103
Oslo C&E 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90½	90½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106½	106½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾
Peru 6s '60	45	44
Peru 6s '61	44	43
Peru 7s '59	63¼	63¼
Poland 6s '40	67	67
Poland 7s '47	76¾	76½
Poland 8s '50	84	83
Prussia 6s	71½	70¾
Prussia 6½s	78¾	78½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	83½	83¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	92	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	79	79
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	79½	79¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	90	89½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '53	59	59
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	80½	79
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	60	60
Rome (City) 6½s '52	80½	80
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104¾	104¾
Royal Dutch 4s ww	93¼	93¼
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '52	61¾	60¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '52	83	83¼
Sao Paulo (State) '40	81	81
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	80½	80
Saxon State 7s '45	83½	83
Selmo (Dept) 7s '42	107⅞	107⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	90	89½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	74½	74½
Siemens 6½s '51	93	93
Silesia Elc 6s '47	70	70
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	58¾	58½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104¾	104¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103¾	103
Swiss Confed 6s '40	103½	103½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	105
Toho El Pow 6s '55	96	96
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	97¾	97¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	54	53¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99¼	98¼

BUSINESS IN CLOTH MARKET RATHER QUIET

Demand for Percales and Print Cloths Active—Voiles Well Bought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Last week was the third successive week of light business in the primary cotton cloth market, but it was brightened up somewhat by increased activity on Friday.

A number of large converters of percales bought heavily of the 39-inch, 80 squares, 5.35 yard for all deliveries and a fair volume of the other numbers. For the 80 squares they paid 8c and 7⅞c for November, December delivery, and 7¾c for 1931 deliveries. They have taken all available deliveries of this number for the balance of the year except perhaps a few goods capable of delivery in the last two weeks of December. It is claimed that these sales amounted to about 100,000 pieces or 6,000,000 yards and included one sale which alone involved 40,000,000 pieces.

Other constructions of print cloths were fairly active. This spurt of buying is said to have made the week's sales about equal to production. Sheetings were also more active than usual during the latter part of the week.

Sheeting More Active

Colored yarn goods have added a very considerable volume to the week's sales. Denims and chambrays have each been very active. Mixed cotton and wool flannels and blankets have also been in good demand.

In the print cloth division the lack of demand early in the week induced some mills to offer their goods at slight concessions, but the volume so sold was so small as not to affect the general market. By the end of the week every construction had recovered to the full prices of the previous week.

The 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard, sold at 5⅝c and the 39-inch, 68x72s, 4.75-yard at 6⅝c. The 72x76s, 4.25-yard brought 7c, and the 38½-inch, 60x48s, 6.25-yard, 4⅞c.

Sheetings were more active this week than the general run of print cloths. The bag trade came in for a number of good-sized purchases, among which was the 36-inch, 48x40s, 5.50-yard, which sold at 4½c, and the 48 squares, 5.00-yard at 5c. The 31-inch, 48 squares, 5.00-yard moved at 4¾c and the 37-inch of the same count 4.00-yard at 5⅞ and 6c.

Voiles Lead Trading

Drills were rather quiet, but firm all week. The 37-inch, 3.95-yard sold at 6c, and the 2.00-yard at 11c. Three leaf twills was in fair demand at 5⅛ to 5¼c for the 39-inch, 64x48s, 6.00-yard.

Pajama checks brought 8c for the 88 squares, 4.00-yard and 5¼c for the 64x60s, 5.75-yard. Second quality osnaburgs sold at 5⅝c for the 40-inch 3.50-yard and at 7½c for the 36-inch, 7-ounce goods.

In the fine and fancy goods division the voiles were outstanding. It is said that more than 1,000,000 yards of these goods have been sold for prompt and future delivery. The 40-inch, 68x76s 70s single Egyptian voiles is the most prominent number sold at prices ranging from 14c to 16c. But the regular voiles 60x56s regular hard twist brought 7¼c to 7⅝c.

Combed broadcloths were in better demand. The 128x68s, 4.40-yard sold at from 12c to 13½c, and the 144x76s at from 14c to 15¼c, the higher figure being eastern made goods. Sateens moved in fair volume, the 38-inch, 140x72s, 5.75-yard bringing from 11⅞c to 12c.

Combed lawns 40-inch, 84x80s, 11.00-yard sold at from 11c to 12c and the 76x72s 9.00 yard brought from 8c to 8¼c. Silk and cotton goods brought 13½c for the 96x100s 22-26 single end cantons.

Rayon Guarantee Helps

The guarantee issued early in the week by the leading rayon manufacturers of stability of price for the next 60 days was accepted as a constructive move but as coming too late to have much effect on prices. However, rayon goods moved in little greater volume after the announcement.

The 68x64s rayon and cotton mixed goods sold at 14¼c with 32 to 40-filament, and at 15½c with 60-filament rayon. Rayon filled flat crepes 76x60s with 150 denier 60-filament rayon brought from 16¾c to 15¼. Acetate filled crepes moved at 22c to 22½c for the 40-inch 76x64s. Rayon warp crepes 40½-inch, 100x46s with 150 denier domestic first quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling sold at 25c to 26c.

Rayon voiles 35½-inch, 60x54s with 75 denier rayon sold at 19½c to 20c and the 39-inch acetate voiles 64x64s with 75 denier brought 31c to 32c. The 39½-inch acetate taffetas 104x76s sold at 42½c and the 92x40s rayon taffetas at 23c to 23½c. The 37-inch acetate warp twills with rayon filling 120x72s sold at 44c to 45c.

INTEREST IN STOCKS GREATER THAN IN 1928, FISHER SAYS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Though more than 15,000,000 people were interested in securities two years ago, according to reliable estimates, the number has increased since then. This is what Robert J. Fischer told the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce here last evening.

Mr. Fischer, a member of the governing committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange, pointed out that only recently has the central states territory changed from a borrowing to a lending community. He said that the territory now has sufficient capital to finance all its expansion and development, and has funds to send to other territories.

"Our own Chicago Stock Exchange, organized in 1882, is rapidly assuming its rightful place as the securities market not only for our own territory but also for industries throughout the rest of the country," Mr. Fischer said.

FORM BANK INVESTMENT TRUST

A group headed by G. M. P. Murphy & Co. has formed a fixed trust known as New York Bank Trust Shares, with the stocks of 19 New York City banks and trust companies as the portfolio. Public offering is being made today of shares of the new trust.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Soon to Be Replaced

THE stream of business flows quietly on. On the surface little change is to be seen. Business men, however, are viewing the scene with more confidence. They feel that below the surface important changes are taking place. Manufacturing activities are at a low level, but inventories appear to be lower. Savings accounts are large, and many an old installment account is at the point where only a few more payments are required to clear it up. Shoes, tires, last year's suit, the five-year-old radio, are getting ready to make way for their successors. And it is becoming more and more evident that the 1930 business readjustment has about worn out its mechanism as well as its welcome.

Buying Them Outright

One observer has noticed that many people who would not hesitate to buy stocks on margin somewhat more than a year ago, now will not buy them on any but an outright basis. They want to pay for their stocks in full. And why not? In many instances buyers of securities today are able to get as many shares outright as they could buy on a moderate margin in early 1929.

Volume Often Tells

Sellers showed some determination to push stock prices out of their upward groove yesterday. They did succeed in knocking individual stocks down anywhere from one to five points. But the market, like the legendary cat, came back. Though the selling amounted to something for a while, holders of securities who were able to keep on holding them got some encouragement out of the performance. It was noted that when the selling began to assume considerable proportions, the activity of the market lessened. This indicated that people were not inclined to part with their stocks, feeling confident that prices would improve. On the other hand, when the turn-about came and prices began to recover, the market became more active. More people were willing to buy at higher prices than were willing to sell at lower.

Feeling Bullish?

Stock exchange seat $250,000, up $19,000. So runs the news on the latest sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership. Evidently there is a feeling somewhere that the current market for securities is about to sprout a couple of horns.

C. W. M.

HUGE AMOUNT OF AMERICAN CAPITAL INVESTED ABROAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Approximately $7,500,000,000 of American capital is invested abroad in business enterprises, representing practically every industrial and commercial activity in which the citizens of the United States are engaged, according to Paul Dickens of the Finance and Investment Division, Department of Commerce.

In a comprehensive study recently completed, Mr. Dickens found more American capital employed in Canada than in any other part of the world. South America, Europe and the West Indies follow in the order named.

Public utilities constitute the largest item in foreign investments, amounting to more than $1,625,000,000, approximately $100,000,000 more than is invested in branch manufacturing plants. Mines and smelters valued at more than $1,200,000,000 are third in importance and petroleum properties, valued at more than $1,115,000,000 follow. The chief public utility properties controlled by American capital are located in Canada, Mexico and Central and South America.

This analysis, Mr. Dickens points out, shows the extent to which American capital has gone abroad to develop resources that are either not available in the United States or not available in sufficient quantities to satisfy the demands of American corporations. Among these he mentions the woodpulp and paper mills in Canada, the banana and sugar plantations in Central America and the West Indies, rubber production in British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, and various metals essential in the production of alloy steel.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

JERSEY CENTRAL

	1930	1929
Oct. gross	$4,794,436	$5,631,833
Net oper inc	939,660	1,270,113
10 mos' gross	44,331,350	48,845,992
Net oper inc	6,400,983	7,903,032

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM

	1930	1929
Oct. gross	$24,741,939	$30,559,008
Net oper inc	6,732,170	7,774,250
10 mos' gross	221,986,001	264,171,306
Net oper inc	37,781,475	52,925,886

ST. LOUIS—SAN FRANCISCO

	1930	1929
Oct. gross	$6,733,169	$8,833,221
Net oper inc	1,915,006	2,451,962
Surp aft chgs	942,359	1,554,398
10 mos' gross	63,779,147	75,270,917
Net oper inc	14,370,060	18,123,499
Surp aft chgs	5,202,594	9,076,717

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

	1930	1929
Oct. gross	$6,413,098	$7,571,202
Net oper inc	1,379,973	2,067,903
10 mos' gross	58,808,838	68,677,866
Net oper inc	9,627,749	14,590,232

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

	1930	1929
Oct. def aft tax & chgs	$112,336	*$23,361
10 mos def aft tx & chgs	1,045,124	*151,838

*Surplus

MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE SYSTEM
(Including Wisconsin Central)

	1930	1929
Oct. surp af tax & chgs	$302,411	$738,040
10 mos def af tx & chgs	175,670	*2,009,511

*Surplus

READING COMPANY

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$7,753,664	$9,205,464
Net oper income	1,539,641	2,190,630
Ten mos' gross	73,278,253	81,110,480
Net oper income	9,888,945	14,236,416

W. K. KELLOGG CO.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—W. K. Kellogg Company announces adoption of the 6-hour day, with an increase in the hourly rate for employees. Company has been operating several years with three eight-hour shifts and will change to four six-hour shifts. Change will make possible employment of 25 per cent more men and will increase hourly wage 13½ per cent, making the minimum wage 54 per day and the average $5.40.

MAY BUY STOUT-D. & C. AIR LINES

North American Aviation has made a contract, subject to approval of Stout-D. & C. Air Lines directors and stockholders, to purchase all of the assets of the Stout Line for 45,000 shares of North American. A special meeting of stockholders of the Stout Company will be held Dec. 3 to vote on the proposal.

Worker-Manager Partnership Called Way to Iron Out 'Slumps'

English Investigator in America Finds Waste Reduced in Factories by Coöperation of Labor—Lists Gains of Employee Ownership and Rule

The writer of this article, a student of international business conditions, recently completed a tour of the United States as a representative of the Industrial Copartnership Association of Great Britain, making a careful investigation of profit-sharing plans and other forms of industrial coöperation between labor, capital, and management in America.

BY JAMES MONTEITH ERSKINE

Steering a middle course between the Scylla and Charybdis of old-fashioned capitalism and extreme socialism, each claiming the exclusive right to the profits and control of industry, the new "industrial coöperation" is sailing steadily forward over the stormy sea of economic stress toward the haven of permanent prosperity and stability.

Based on the concept of labor as a partner with capital and management in the great business of industry, this new relationship is progressing along three main routes—employee stock ownership, employee representation and employee insurance.

Developments within the last few months have made it plain that the active coöperation of labor in reducing waste and increasing output is a vital concomitant of rationalization. Economic pressure of competition demands that employers view the whole question of industrial relationships from a new and more sympathetic angle.

Ivar Kreuger, head of the gigantic Swedish match combine, recently made the statement that "capital has become a partner with labor; it is no longer a conscienceless master and driver." Progressive industrialists on both sides of the Atlantic with whom I have talked in the last two months agree with him.

The growth in recent years of employee stock ownership has caused considerable comment. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 employees share in the wider vision and range of interests that ownership of stock in their own business implies.

After the stock market crash of November, 1929, it was freely asserted that many employees were facing heavy losses and that the whole structure of employee stock ownership was collapsing. Arthur Young, industrial relations counselor of New York City, made it his business to test this assertion, and found it mainly unfounded.

While there are a few exceptional cases of hardship, the majority of employees had bought their stock prior to the 1928 boom and even at today's prices remain in a very satisfactory position. When market values are below their purchase prices employees have usually received bonuses and compensating advantages.

The official in charge of this investigation pointed out to me that the terms offered to employees were in most cases very favorable, with considerable depreciation necessary before the investment results in loss. Employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were virtually offered stock at two-thirds of the market price. Other concerns have given even more favorable terms to employees.

In the second field, that of employee representation in industry, Filene's department store organization in Boston still is among the leaders, both by reason of the outstanding success and the democratic completeness of its system.

The Filene Coöperative Association includes all employees regularly on the pay roll. The council of the association, composed of officers, employee directors and a representative from each of the 18 sections of the store, can initiate, amend or abolish any store rule. It nominates six members, of whom the stockholders select four, to the board of directors, and it administers training or educational courses, loan funds, recreation, its own restaurant, and a credit union or savings bank.

Complete faith in the ability of the workers to govern in all matters directly concerning themselves is the major factor of the Filene plan. Its increasing success has undoubtedly given a favorable impetus to the employee representation movement. Such important concerns as Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, International Harvester, and the Pennsylvania Railroad have also given their employees varying degrees of representation.

Abundant evidence has accumulated recently to prove that a workman who is fretful of the future cannot be expected to give of his best. Fear and insecurity are now regarded as "uneconomic,"—hence, the remarkable growth of industrial insurance.

In recent years, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has issued industrial policies to 4000 concerns. So great has been the growth of this type of insurance that the company has found it necessary to develop a special department on industrial relations. Roderick Olzendam, director of the department, speaking from a broad experience in his field, defined industrial partnership as "a new industrial creed which must express itself in the science and art of human engineering."

Plans for enlisting the coöperation of the worker, he declared, must include more than employee insurance, representation and stock ownership. To be successful they must be "formulated scientifically and animated with sympathetic concern and fellow feeling. The worker should be treated as a business man, an associate and partner, if a confident, contributive frame of mind is to take the place of a suspicious combative attitude."

A high official of the American Federation of Labor recently took the same viewpoint. "Labor will coöperate actively and intelligently as it receives a partner's share in the rewards and responsibilities of industry. Capital must advance definitely toward the partnership idea if it desires freedom from labor troubles in times of business adjustment as in prosperity," I was told.

The one coöperative project now in operation which seems to come most closely to fulfilling the requirements set forth in these statements is the so-called "Mitten plan" of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

The Mitten plan is widely known and needs no elaboration here. Its principal features include collective consideration, including employee representation, coöperation benefits and employee ownership. The late Thomas E. Mitten, originator of the plan, in describing it to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, summed up its fundamentals suitable for general adoption as follows:

"We must give the worker a full voice—equal to that of management in all matters that affect his wages and working conditions.

"We must give the workers the assurance of a fair return in wages and also added reward in accordance with the success of his efforts.

"We must see that the worker is given full opportunity to invest his own capital in the workshop in which he earns his daily bread, and that this investment is of such a nature that it will give the worker so great an influence in management that American industry will always be assured of management in sympathy with labor."

Have we here a definite basis for the new industrial policy of peace and partnership which, in Europe especially, seems the dominant need of the hour?

Lately there have been clear indications that in England, where industrial discord has for many years increasingly clogged the wheels of commerce, there are many eminent industrialists and labor leaders who feel that the country is ready for coöperative measures to restore industrial unity and prosperity.

Emile Garcke, who has been prominently identified with the rapid growth and efficient coördination of British bus services, is convinced that labor coöperation is a vital need in England at present. "The goal of industrial coöperation must be attained," he declared, "prior to any permanent return of confidence and prosperity."

Everywhere there are growing signs that men are tired of the industrial and social strife which would, if possible, divide the world of business into two opposing sections and retard indefinitely the march of economic progress.

Any concrete basis for a new understanding between capital and labor, bridging the gulf of sectional and selfish interests and uniting all in a single-minded drive for prosperity, would now receive at least earnest consideration by progressive employers and the more experienced trade unionists such as met recently in joint conference at the instance of Lord Melchett and Ben Turner, veteran labor leader.

There is good reason to believe that today, in Britain as in America, an ever-growing number of industrialists and labor leaders are realizing the imperative need for national unity and coöperation, and are seeking some sound basis for a general rapprochement between capital and labor. It seems more than possible that such a basis is provided by the new concert of partnership status for labor in industry.

IN THE SHIP LANES

WHETHER or not the Matson Line and the Los Angeles Steamship Company are to join hands, is still uncertain, although it is evident that the schedules of the two lines are being coördianted, so that if an actual merger is not to take place, a working agreement obviously is being arranged. Both lines operate from California to Honolulu, the Matson having maintained a service from San Francisco exclusively, and the Los Angeles Steamship Company—generally known as the Lassco—having stayed in its own bailiwick, with a line from Los Angeles to the Islands.

The indication that a merger was in the offing came with the announcement that the steamship Malolo, leading vessel of the Matson Line, would make a voyage from Los Angeles to Honolulu, leaving the former port on Jan. 10. No further change in her schedule is contemplated this winter, due to the fact that boat-trains from New York already have been scheduled to connect with several of her sailings from San Francisco, and similar boat-trains also are scheduled to connect with the steamship City of Los Angeles sailing from that port.

These two companies have many interests in common, and since the Lassco lost one of its three ships—the City of Honolulu—by fire, it has been handicapped in competing with the much larger fleet of the Matson Line. It has been reported to be shopping around for a vessel to replace the City of Honolulu, but before such a ship was found, the intimation of a merger with the Matson Line became known.

Fast Ship for Pacific

Honoring President Hoover by naming the first new vessel of the Dollar Line for him, the company has announced that this vessel will be one of the fastest ships in the Pacific, with a speed of 21 knots, thus enabling it to compete more effectively with the three new Nippon Yusen Kaisha motor liners which have a rated speed of only 19 knots.

The President Hoover and a sister ship, both of which are expected to be launched shortly, will thus be able to make the San Francisco-Yokohama crossing in less than 12 days, which will place them more nearly on a parity with the Canadian Pacific ships from Vancouver to the Orient, which are aided by reason of the shorter distance from that port. The new Empress of Japan has developed a speed which permitted her to break the previous records from Vancouver, having already made a crossing in 8 days, 6½ hours.

The new Dollar liners will be of 23,000 gross tons, with a length of 653 feet, and will carry 1260 passengers.

Cruise Services

As a sidelight on the operation of a winter cruise, the Canadian Pacific Steamships have just reported that the staff, aside from the officers and crew, of the steamship Empress of Australia, will comprise a cruise director and 17 assistants when the vessel leaves New York on Dec. 2 for her trip around the world.

The Canadian Pacific makes a point of conducting its own cruises and maintains its own staff, both aboard ship and at points visited en route, where either the company's own agents, or their representatives, are available to assure satisfactory arrangements for passengers making interior trips. Members of the cruise staff are chosen from various parts of the world, not only because of the benefit this is to passengers, but because they then are the more valuable when they return to their respective stations, because of the knowledge acquired by them on world cruises.

Reduced Rates

When the steamship Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, leaves New York for the Mediterranean on Feb. 21, the rates charged will be lower than have ever obtained in this particular cruise in previous years, for the company has just announced substantial reductions to all ports. These rates apply both in first and in second cabins. The reduction in rates is significant, indicating as it does the competition which is developing in the cruise business, and particularly the fact that the West Indies cruises from New York are cutting in more seriously than ever upon the voyages to more distant points.

West Indies Voyages

More than ever before, the cruise ships from both Boston and New York to the tropical isles of the West Indies are expected to enjoy popular favor. The Hamburg-American Line has developed what it terms "The Order of Pleasure Pirates," these being members of cruises to the West Indies in former years. This year it is sending its steamship Reliance on a series of voyages to the islands, as well as to the Spanish Main, these five voyages varying from 16 to 27 days in duration.

The steamship Franconia, of the Cunard Line, initiated the season when she departed from New York on Nov. 18, with a list of 250 passengers.

Small-Party Cruise Planned

Voyaging through sunny seas aboard the one-time royal yacht of the King of England is the latest attraction offered to persons seeking a winter Mediterranean cruise. The former yacht Alexandra, renamed the Prince Olav, will leave Marseilles in March on a voyage to ports not ordinarily visited by the larger vessels, of deeper draft, which make these winter tours.

The cruise is limited to 80 persons, and the sumptuous fittings of the yacht virtually have been unchanged since it passed into private hands. The vessel is 328 feet long.

As may be assumed from the character of accommodations offered, the rates for the cruise will be higher than usual, the tariff being $2200, and ranging up to $5000, in which is included transportation from New York to Cherbourg, and return on board the steamship Olympic, or another White Star vessel. The King's suite, so-called, brings $4500, but the Queen's suite sells for $5000. The actual cruise extends from March 1 to April 13.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Friday, Nov. 28

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Homeric (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America; Saturnia, Cosulich, for Lisbon, Naples, Patras, Trieste.

Saturday, Nov. 29

Camsonia, Cunard, for Belfast, Glasgow; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg.

Tuesday, Dec. 2

Franconia, Cunard, on West Indies cruise; Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, on world cruise.

Wednesday, Dec. 3

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; New Amsterdam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Samaria, Cunard, on world cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, Dec. 2

Sierra, Matson, for Sydney.

Wednesday, Dec. 3

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Dec. 6

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Nov. 28

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth, Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, Nov. 30

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Augustus, N. G. L., from Genoa, Naples.

Monday, Dec. 1

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Venezuela, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Dec. 2

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Samaria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Wednesday, Dec. 3

St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen.

DUE BOSTON

Thursday, Nov. 27

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Saturday, Nov. 29

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

INTERCONTINENTS POWER CO.

Intercontinents Power Company reports gross earnings, including other income, for the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1930, of $3,251,343. Net earnings, after depreciation, applicable to interest, United States and foreign income taxes, dividends, etc., amounted to $1,261,074. Balance available for preferred stock and class A common stock dividends, amortization, federal and Chilean income taxes, etc., totaled $631,074.

THOMPSON-STARRETT CO., INC.

Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., reports for six months ended Oct. 31 net profit of $827,224 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $872,991 in the six months ended Oct. 24, 1929. Uncompleted work on Oct. 30, 1930, amounted to $16,624,451, compared with $43,139,493 on Oct. 24, 1929.

LACKAWANNA SURPLUS OFF

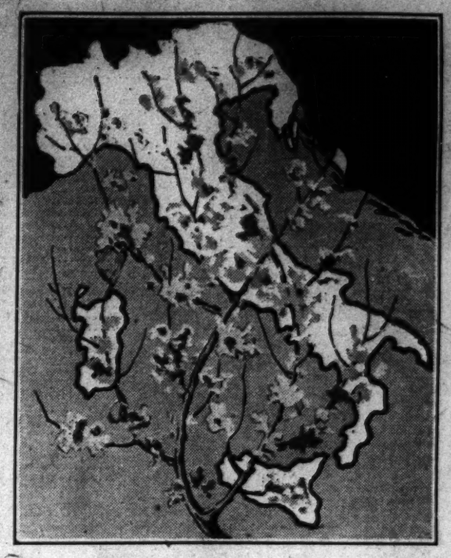
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad's September quarter surplus after charges and taxes was $1,949,865, compared with $3,568,281 in the 1929 quarter. Nine months' surplus was $4,589,935 compared with $9,404,240.

FRENCH ISSUES AT RECORD

PARIS—New record for capital issues was made in October at 2,400,000,000 francs, including fr. 3,143,000,000 bonds, of which a good portion consisted of conversions.

HOTELS

Italy



ITALY

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Shanghai Shops Sell Their Jade Unmoved by Politics and Wars

Rare Gems and Shimmering Silk Attract Buyers in Colorful Marts of Chinese City—Quiet Merchants Know the Charm of Their Wares

By MARC T. GREENE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Shanghai

THE fabulous riches of the Arabian Nights, the wealth of all the East and most of the rest of the world, is spread before the shopper here in the bazaars of this most fascinating of cities. And of all the things that contribute to its fascination, none is more potent than the lure of the shops of Shanghai.

Governments may come and go, politics may seeth, extraterritoriality may or may not be abolished, China may be in the throes of civil war, but the shops of Shanghai go on just the same.

The silver dollar, "Mex," may buy more today than it bought yesterday, and it may buy less tomorrow than it ever bought, but the opulence of the shops of Shanghai never diminishes. Seasons may come and seasons may go, the cold may yield to the heat of July and August, but jade and silk and ivory and porcelain still enrich the fairyland interiors of the unbelievable shops of Shanghai.

Under all conditions and under any conditions Shanghai is the world's most irresistible shopping city. You can see more and buy less here than anywhere else, but you will have to make even a short tour of Shanghai shops without buying. Well do the astute Chinese merchants know that, and so they never press you to buy. There is none here of the trying persistence of Cairo merchants, nothing of the pertinacity of the Singhalese of Colombo and Kandy. Even less than the polite Japanese of Kyoto will the suave Chinese of Shanghai obtrude himself or his wares upon you.

If it pleases you, inspection of shop after shop may be made without even a suggestion that you purchase. No "high pressure" salesmanship is here. It is not necessary to make an appeal to the ear. All that is about you is far more potent to the eye, and well the Shanghai shopkeeper knows it. The glories of the East are before you, and at such prices as none but Shanghai can match. And you are human, you will not—cannot—fail to buy.

Have you dreamed of jade? Shanghai can offer you such an assortment as the world cannot parallel. There are many shops devoted to jade alone. Jade is in pale clear green, green of a light grass color, white, cerulean, even pink with little streaks of darker color. The latter is the rare and precious quality, little seen in the West, and must not be purchased without the advice of an expert. The ordinary green jade is plentiful in Shanghai and one is unlikely to go far wrong in its purchase.

The finest of amber, such necklaces as reach only the most expensive shops of London and Paris and New York, is not uncommon in Shanghai at far lower figures. Turquoise and beryl and cornelian and lapis lasuli from far corners of the East are features of a dozen shops of Shanghai. Ivory, in such carvings as only the artisans of the Orient can contrive, decks every window in Nanking road. Japanese lacquer, the matchless Satsuma porcelain work of Kyoto, the cloisonne and the damascene and the gold and silver inlay in steel, so cunningly done by the unrivalled artisans of the same town, with the daintily etched silver of Canton and the delicate porcelain of China itself, blend in their richness with the shimmering silks of India and the hand-embroidered kimonas of Japan and the gossamer-like fabrics of China. They make a dreamland of the shops of Shanghai, their number countless. What we have noted of their rich resources is but a trifle. They are exhaustless in their treasures as the mines of King Solomon and as provocative to the fancy, these world-famed shops of Shanghai.

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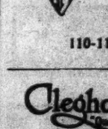

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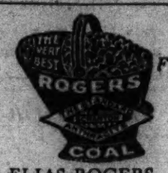

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Witch-Hazel

WHILE out looking for a glimpse of red partridge berries or wintergreens in the late autumn, you may be surprised by finding a shrub, or small tree, brightly abloom with dainty, golden flowers.

The leaves of this tree may have turned from green to pale yellow, or perhaps they carpet the forest floor where you stand—but there is no doubting the fact that one ambitious tree is flowering bravely in November. When you find it, you will know it, for no tree flowers at this time of year in the North except the witch-hazel. L. Claude beautifully expresses his appreciation of this faintly fragrant beauty:

Elusive, drifting, cool and vaguely sweet,
It gives the day a meaning all its own;
November's incense, as she comes to meet
The winter, when all flower scents have flown.

Seed pods which still hang to the tree have been produced from flowers which bloomed last year. At the right time they pop open and shoot their black powder, perhaps 10 feet away. That is the witch-hazel's novel method of seed distribution.

Because of a fancied resemblance to another in England, the early colonists named this tree after the hazel family. The twigs were supposed to have an attraction for water, and were believed to indicate where there was a spring. On account of this superstition this little bush has carried a misleading name ever since.

Witch-hazels are known botanically as *Hamamelis virginiana*. They grow westward as far as Nebraska, and from Florida to Nova Scotia. A somewhat similar tree is native to the southern states; but it blooms only in the spring—which removes it from the novel place which the northern variety fills in the autumn.

A Word a Day

Revile

This word means "to subject to abuse with bitter language; to rail at; to reproach."

The derivation is from the Old French *reviler*, "to despise, to regard as vile," which goes back to the Latin *re*, "again," and *vilis*, "cheap, vile, of small value."

Re-vile' is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *event*, *i* as in *ice*, final *e* silent.

"Hearken unto me, ye that know righteousness, the people in whose heart is my law; fear ye not the reproach of men, neither be ye afraid of their revilings." (Isaiah 51: 7.)

Raca

This word, which remains untranslated in Matthew 5: 22, is the Greek ῥακά (hraka), an expression of contempt from the Chaldee, and means "empty one, worthless fellow." Ra'-ca is accented on the first syllable; sound first *a* as in *late*, *c* as *k*, second *a* as in *sofa*.

Note.—First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

In Lighter Vein

Taken for Granted

A well-known motion-picture director tells this joke on himself: For some time he has been parking his car in a service station near one of the Hollywood studios. One morning he found a dilapidated old Ford in his stall. Thinking the owner had made a mistake, he parked near by. Next morning the car was again in the director's stall. Penning a note he fastened it to the car and again found another place.

The third morning his stall was empty but a new note read: "I'm sorry I usurped your place, but I saw one of your pictures last week and I thought you weren't working here any more."

Juvenile Sagacity

"Why doesn't our canary sing any more, Mother?" asked little Willie.

"Because it is molting, dear."

A minute's silence, then—

"Mother, I wish Aunt Mary would molt." *Capper's Weekly.*

Serious Plus

Certain rumors caused the mistress of the house some anxiety and she decided to investigate. She found that a policeman was paying her cook a great deal of attention, and, as she wished to make sure that it would not prove disastrous to domestic discipline she questioned the cook.

"Do you think he means business, Nora?" she inquired.

"I think so, ma'am," was the reply. "He's begun to complain about my cookin'."

A Quotation for Today

A MAN cannot have an idea of perfection in another, which he was never sensible of in himself.—STEELE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Telephone Service

New York

A CASTING director in a New York film studio wished to get a certain actor for a small but essential part in a film just going into production. When the director tried to reach the actor on the telephone he found that the instrument had been disconnected. The actor had been unable to pay the monthly charges, having been for some weeks out of work.

The director then called the district telephone manager and asked if something couldn't be done to reach the man, and after explaining the situation the manager said something could be done. The manager chose to put ahead on his calendar a little matter of business he had in the vicinity of the actor's residence. He went at once in his car and found the actor, and gave the message.

So, thanks to the telephone official's willingness to think of another's welfare, the actor within the hour had obtained a much-needed job.

The Samaritan

MRS. A. K. of Moosejaw, Sask., tells of a friend in Chicago who had set out to celebrate an occasion by enjoying a good show. But on the way his eyes fell on a newspaper picture of a street scene with a number of men in abject need. Plans were changed at once, and he found his way to the spot, rounded up 10 of the unfortunates, took them to a roomingh house and spent his show money for accommodations for them.

The Children's Corner

Huttee Boy Wakes Up

WHEN Huttee Boy had been lying asleep in the Jungle for a long, long time, he began to wake up. He did not wake up all at once, but slowly, very, very slowly.

"Huttee Suddenly Squealed and Jumped to His Feet."

When he was about one-third awake he began to think of questions to ask his mother.

She had told him that the wisdom of the Jungle taught elephants to travel in herds. He thought of five questions about this. One for each toe on his right front foot. These questions were: Why? Why? Why? Why? Why?

He had noticed that the big tuskers sometimes roamed off alone and stayed many days. He wondered where they went, so he asked one question about that for each toe on his left front foot. These questions were: Where? Where? Where? Where? Where?

He wished his tusks would begin to grow. And he thought of four questions about that. One for each toe on his right hind foot. These were: When? When? When? When?

Then he tried to think of four questions for the four toes on his left hind foot. But he could not think of any more questions, so he said, What shall I ask? What? What? What? What?

That made 18 questions in all. It seemed to Huttee Boy that it would be nice to have 20 questions. One for each ear would make 20. But who will tell me two more questions? he wondered. Who? Who?

"Hurrah!" He shouted and twisted his long trunk into a big question mark. "That makes 20."

By this time he was two-thirds awake. He stretched and said to himself: "It is silly for huttees to travel in herds. Huttee babies are the largest babies in the world. They can take care of themselves. They are much larger than grown-up monkeys or kangaroos or bears or wolves or panthers or squirrels or peacocks or mice or—"

He suddenly squealed and jumped to his feet. He tossed his head, flapped his ears, blinked his eyes, flourished his trunk, stamped his feet, switched his tail, wrinkled his skin and squealed and squealed and squealed.

Ants, ants, ants! An army of ants had been crossing the jungle and had marched over him and under him while he slept. And now they were everywhere, tickling his ears and running about inside his trunk. He gave a great snort and ants flew out of his trunk, laughing and kicking. He shook himself and there was a shower of ants in every direction.

The ants waved their feelers to him, as they fell into line and marched away, chanting something about silly little jungle ants being quite as smart as great big elephants.

Huttee Boy stood with his chubby feet far apart, as he watched them file off.

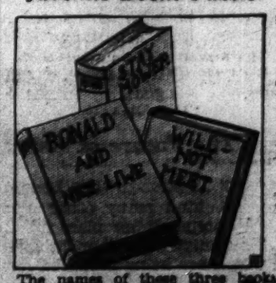
"Humph, double humph!" grunted the little fellow.

By this time he was three-thirds awake and wondering where the rest of the herd was.

The Adventures of Waddles

SAID TINY, "I'VE GROWN TOO IMMENSE TO CRAWL BENEATH THIS BARBED-WIRE FENCE.
OH TELL ME, WADDLES, WHAT TO DO, FOR I CAME HERE TO PLAY WITH YOU."
"STAY WHERE YOU ARE, MY DEAR," SAID I. "YOU MAY NOT CRAWL, BUT I CAN FLY."
THUS WE BEHOLD THIS ROUND OF FUN, OF KINDRED HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.

Juvenile Books Puzzle



The names of these three books may not look familiar, but try changing the letters around and see if you can make the correct titles of three books which children like to read.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Preserves Puzzle:

Strawberries, raspberries, peaches, pears, cherries, currants, rhubarb, plums, grapes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Disarming Disarmament

IT IS easy to be impatient with progress toward disarmament. Indeed, cynics are saying there is no such thing. The citizen is likely to feel that the way to disarm is to disarm. He wonders how the nations which largely disarmed Germany justify their failure to carry out their own declaration in the Covenant of the League of Nations (the italics are ours):

The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the *reduction* of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such *reduction* for the consideration and action of the several governments. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

"Every ten years!" After the first ten the only revision possible is of plans not yet formulated. However, it would be unfair to say that no effort had been made. Five years ago the League set up its Preparatory Disarmament Commission, which has since been joined by Russia and the United States.

The commission was to prepare plans as a basis for a general disarmament conference, which would take action upon them. Results of the commission's work have appeared microscopic. The citizen who reads about squabbles at the commission's present sessions over methods of limiting—not reducing—armaments may be tempted to feel that the governments simply do not wish to disarm.

Such a hasty conclusion would be a mistake. Sincere and intelligent statesmen are laboring earnestly to achieve some measure of disarmament. With them the whole qustion is not "Shall we disarm?" but "How shall we disarm?" So far they see mere limitation as the only practicable step. And even cursory study of the problems now being thrashed out at Geneva discloses the difficulties of attaining even that minimum goal.

For instance, in measuring land armaments, shall we count men or machines, material or money? The other day at Geneva the commission voted, 19 to 2, in favor of budgetary limitation. That means that each nation's forces would be judged by the amount it spent on them.

Japan and the United States opposed this plan. They favored judging by the actual number of men and guns. They pointed out that some countries have conscript armies which cost very little. And Hugh S. Gibson, the American delegate, declared, "It is far easier to conceal the application of a dollar than it is the existence of a rifle."

On the other hand, representatives of nineteen nations argued that one man may be far better trained, one gun far more efficient, than another, so that a mere enumeration of men and materials without regard to what has been spent gives no true idea of strength. It would be a mere measurement of quantity, entirely ignoring variations in quality.

There, briefly, is one dilemma. As one way out of it, the proposal has been made that the budgetary yardstick should be applied by each nation as against its own previous expenditures, not in comparison with the appropriations of any other country. Even this plan would depend somewhat for fairness upon when it was applied, and whether one nation had already built up its forces while another of equal rank needed to increase its strength to attain parity.

Measuring land forces is even more difficult than balancing tons and guns on the sea. Varieties and variations in materials are legion. Opportunities for concealment are great. Indeed, it seems almost a hopeless task. But hope should not be lost. There is enough righteousness and intelligence and brotherly love in the world to overcome "the powers of darkness," ignorance, hatred and confusion. The earnest desire of the world's peoples for peace can be translated into effective measures—including disarmament—for preserving peace.

However, it will be well to drop illusions, to face the fact that "disarmament" needs to be disarmed of its false hopes. Today it usually means limitation of arms, and except for the three navies bound by the London Naval Treaty, it does not even mean that. But recognition of the distance still to go on the road to disarmament should help to speed our footsteps. What is needed is better understanding of the problem by citizens of all countries, and intelligent insistence by them that their governments push on toward the goal.

The Future of Changing London

"IT IS strange that London should lag so far behind many other great cities in having prepared no plan for its future." So said Sir Banister Fletcher, in speaking of the designs which are being prepared for an "imperial home of architecture" worthy to be the headquarters in London of the Royal Institute of British Architects. There are many fine old buildings in London, and many fine new buildings are being put up. But that, in the opinion of this distinguished English expert, is not enough. Architects are anxiously awaiting the production of a scheme "worthy of the greatest opportunity that has come to the planners of London since the great fire."

Athens had its town planners in the most glorious period of Greek architecture. Official Washington sprang magnificently into being on the initiative of the first President of the American Republic. London just missed the opportunity in 1666 of being rebuilt according to the master plan prepared by Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Like so many other modern cities, London has been the victim of its own rapid development. But there is now a strong body of public opinion in the city for devising a "master plan" to which the whole of the metropolis, from its center to its far-distant outer suburbs, should be required to conform. Every year, every day, London is being pulled down and rebuilt again—not all at once, but piece by piece. New York itself has probably not changed more during the last ten years than has London.

And this process of change is continuous. No static scheme like Wren's would meet the case today. What is needed—and the architects, the town experts and some of the engineers fully realize it—is a vast regional scheme for evolution in a manner which should insure the right rebuilding at the center, the right outlets in thoroughfares for traffic, and the right safeguarding of open spaces and attractive ancient buildings. There has been no lack among Londoners of prolonged thought about this problem, which in greater or less degree affects every expanding city in the world. A Greater London Regional Planning Committee has shown what might be done in a careful and comprehensive report. But it remains to invest a suitable controlling body with the necessary executive powers.

France's Gold Policy

A WELCOME sign that collaboration is under way in Europe to get out of the economic trough is furnished in the reports that the Bank of France will shortly fund its short-term balances in London. It is expected, according to a memorandum recently issued by the Bank of France, that this will be followed by lending operations on a large scale.

For two years past it has been charged that France has been hoarding or sterilizing gold. By that is meant that the central banking authority has not allowed the incoming metal to exercise its classical function. Unimpeded working of the gold standard always restores equilibrium after a gold movement. Gold takings are the automatic basis of the extension of equivalent credit or currency within the gold-receiving country. More credit causes higher prices, higher prices encourage imports, and these incoming goods necessitate a reverse flow of gold to pay for them. Thus is equilibrium reëstablished among the trading nations under the automatic influence of the gold standard.

No such compensatory process has been at work in this year's commercial relations of France. Trade has not reflected the additions to imports normally to be expected after such vast consignments of gold as France has taken. The seesaw, far from functioning, has been left tipped on one side, with gold constantly sliding into the French lap. The French gold supply for the year ending Oct. 31, 1930, increased from $1,570,000,000 to $1,992,000,000.

But this of itself does not connote willful interference with the gold standard. Statistics show that deliberate hoarding cannot be charged to the Bank of France. Private bankers who handle shipments have been accommodated with currency when they have presented their metal at the bank's counters. Why, then, has not the so-called automatism of the gold standard asserted itself? Economists, setting aside willfulness, have hitherto been nonplussed.

Lately, however, a reason has been advanced which seems worthy of attention. It is that France has a tariff system of almost automatic flexibility which has been able to turn back the compensatory flow of incoming goods, not in the interests of gold hoarding, but in those of its domestic trade. Thus has the working of the gold standard been obstructed.

But the expected lending activity of France should speedily turn the current of gold and redistribute the metal among nations which are short of it. The reports from Paris coincide with the expectations which have been built up by the peregrinations in eastern Europe of Pierre Flandin, the French Minister of Commerce, and by his activities at Geneva. Few things will hearten Europe so much as the reopening of France to long-term borrowers. It will restore political as well as economic confidence.

A School for Critics

ANOTEWORTHY aspect of the recently announced scheme to establish in London an institute for the study of the history of art on the model of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University is that in England, too, an opportunity is now to be given to art critics to become accomplished in their profession. The question of a school for critics is, indeed, of far greater moment today because of the ever-increasing numbers of the public that can be reached, either through the press or the radio, than it was in the days when criticism was almost completely confined to the pages of the less popular periodical magazines.

Not only has the rôle of the modern critic, and not alone of the art critic, increased in importance. It has grown into a definitely educational influence of the widest scope and, in some respects, into an influence that is capable of swaying public opinion, for some time at any rate, in the direction of the ephemerally fashionable in literature, drama, music and art. But the chief duty of a critic, it will hardly be gainsaid, does not lie in the sphere of education so much as in the sphere of interpretation of the ancient and popularization of the modern tendencies in the arts. To fulfill this purpose the critic need not even impose his judgment on his readers or listeners: it suffices if these are provoked by his criticism to a desire to test the critic's opinion in the light of their own experience.

Indeed, to have his criticisms called into question in a cogent and original way may be said to be not the least of the achievements of a critic of note. Any critic of genius and erudition, though his opinions and standards may go out of favor for a time or for all time, continues none the less to mold individual judgments and is thus a constant source of intellectual stimulus. And training, whether self-imposed or imparted from the outside, is the determining element in making the critic excel.

If a school for art critics has now become a recognized institution in many countries, there is really no reason why schools for the purpose of training literary, dramatic and music critics should not be established as well. For the general public is likely more and more to depend on the critic, whose spoken word has become today as mighty as his pen, for the awakening of its appreciation of art and letters.

Thanksgiving Roll Call

A CALIFORNIA rancher recently decided to place his property on the market, and accordingly sought the services of a real estate salesman. As answers to a series of likely questions, the real estate man jotted down a dozen advantages of the rancher's farm, including irrigation ditches, well-constructed buildings, fruit-bearing trees, easy accessibility to the city, and a pleasantly situated homestead. When he had finished the list, the rancher asked him to read all the good points enumerated about the ranch.

"Well, well, is that really my place?" queried the surprised rancher, after his own inventory had been set forth.

The salesman smilingly replied that he had not exaggerated in any particular; that he had used the rancher's own words.

"That sounds mighty good to me," quickly decided the man. "I think I'll keep my ranch. I didn't appreciate what I have."

Calling the roll of a host of beneficent influences and agreeable circumstances surrounding the average man at his daily task is especially recommended on Thanksgiving Day, but it is a practice certain to awaken a sense of gratitude at any time of the year.

When inclination is strong to sell out "stock and barrel," to undertake some new line of business, to exchange old loyalties for glittering promises, every man would do well to pause long enough to count up the unique advantages and satisfactions that are already his. He possesses outright the starry sky, the bountiful earth, and the love of an all-wise and gracious Father. The challenge of work to be done gives him incentive; the fellowship of good neighbors and the company of great thoughts gladden his days. These cannot be discovered in a bank balance, but they actually represent some of the greatest assets of the daily adventure of living.

Oh, Shucks!

CORN husking has been going on ever since the discovery of corn. The first man to enjoy the luscious kernels hidden within the sheaf of green was the first champion corn husker. That was inevitable. He had no competition.

Corn-husking contests have no standing in the Olympic Games. They are largely confined to the great corn belt of the United States, although "huskin' bees" once were common in New England. In these the chief interest was not so much the championship as "the red ears," which gave to the fortunate holders certain privileges which they never were loath to exercise.

The corn-husking contests of the present day are no social affairs. "Shucks! No!" They call for speed, skill and endurance. They are the marathons of agricultural athletics and require a training which extends over the entire harvest season.

Neither "ping-pong" nor "miniature golf" calls for anything like the training which the prospective champion husker of Cornville, Cornhusking County, Corn., must pass through in order to qualify for the finals. He has been husking corn all the fall and by the time the season is over he has developed as much technique as the leader of a German street band. And when two or three or more huskers get together for the championship, the spectators witness an exhibition that makes hog-calling contests and other agricultural pastimes seem like a game of "London Bridge Is Falling Down."

Prices Down, Values Up

AN ECONOMIC fact which should promote the "Buy now" campaign and help to check the decline in commodity prices is found in an announcement from the Bureau of the Census of the United States. It is the assurance that commodity values have been increasing although prices have gone down.

The explanation offered for this unusual situation is that during periods of slack trade there is a marked tendency on the part of workmen to give more attention to the product they are making, and a greater alertness on the part of management to employ only the most skilled labor. The process is reversed during periods of brisk trade, for then every energy is engaged in speeding up production and putting goods on the market in a volume sufficient to meet the demands of consumers.

Basic prices have been declining constantly for more than a year. This decline, it has been claimed by economists, is due largely to accumulated supplies piled up during the last ten years. Such accumulation, however, has been in primary commodities. During the last twelve months the stocks of manufactured or finished articles have been largely depleted, and new production is going forward upon a scale calculated to meet only the current demand. This slackening in manufacture results in a stripping of forces of the less skilled men and in concentrating upon the quality of the current production.

Editorial Notes

Admiral Byrd has flown to both north and south poles. The last expedition was particularly successful from every standpoint but the financial one. Now he has to go to the ends of the earth on financial expeditions.

Spectators remember sportsmanship much longer than final scores. While crowning the several football conferences' winners, would it not be fitting to honor also the best losers?

California has voted a $35,000,000 bond issue to bridge the Golden Gate. Here is a golden opportunity for both Labor and Capital.

That parking question should be solved by the car that is made to fit all pockets.

A Tale of Long Ago

"WHAT on earth are you bringing home now?" cried Madge, a trifle ungraciously, as I lurched into the hall and breathlessly deposited upon the nearest table a small but heavy brown bundle and a dangling confusion of springy wires, on which little white objects bobbed up and down like reels of thread on a clothesline. I searched for suitable speech.

"You look rather silly, y'know," Madge stated brutally, at the same time raising her eyebrows in query concerning the self-conscious grin which I was well aware possessed my otherwise normal features. An immediate explanation was expedient. Her superiority gave place to interest and ended in gurgling expressions of delight as I found words to inform her of the blessing that had become, so unexpectedly, ours.

"What a wee, pathetic thing it is," she purred, as we stripped off the last layer of paper and stood off to admire the little bobbin of copper wire, screwed upon a frame, which had lifted us from the ranks of the plebs into the front row of the "purple pats," to use Madge's own expression.

"But how could the Thompsons part with it?" I was asked; and I explained, "They have bought a large, powerful set—with a tube and batteries."

* * *

"How wonderfully kind of them," Madge murmured, "to give us this. I hope (a little doubtfully) that you know what to do with this muddle of wires and gadgets."

"I have a diagram," I announced triumphantly, "as well as a complete mental program of the required performance, as described in detail by Mr. Thompson."

With sudden inspiration I jumped to my feet and ran toward my room, crying, "The undertaking is a strenuous one, and we shall need to dress accordingly. I'm going to put on camping togs."

We are by nature charitably inclined and we hesitate to impute unworthy thoughts to a kindly neighbor, but both Madge and I have a feeling that as the man next door passed by and caught a view of us, in tweed breeches and sneakers, on our upper hall window sill, carrying on what no doubt appeared to him to be a game of cat's cradle with a tangle of wires, he chuckled to himself. Now, it may have been the wind in the maples, or the creaking of the garden gate, but we have an uncomfortable feeling about it just the same.

I caught Madge deftly by the collar of her sweater as she was about to plunge precipitously into the vegetable garden, and spreading my diagram upon the window sill pointed out that the first thing to do was to lasso the garage with fifty feet of copper wire.

"But why such a stationary and comparatively easy victim?" was the facetious inquiry. "Why not get a broncho, or at least a circus pony?"

"Madge," I said severely (I hope), "I have in my hand what is known as an insulator—er—yes—insulator. This must be hung two feet from the garage. The ant—ant—tenna passes through the thingummyjig and back toward the house."

Madge, whose fingers had been playfully rummaging through the bag of insulators and other "gadgets," drew forth a monstrous hook. "And this, dear?" she questioned with her rare, slow smile.

"Of course," I confessed, with noble humility. "We must put that in first. Let's to the garage!"

We clanked down the stairs, the loops of wire, with insulators attached, resounding on every step, with the occasional added clatter of a fallen hammer or screw driver. For hours on end, it seemed, we hammered at the garage wall in the unavailing attempt to dig a hole large enough for the necessary hook.

The sun went down in glory behind the cedar hedge; and the night grew up around us, chilly and quite dark. We sank beside the kerosene lamp in the drive and were seated, with our backs to the unconquered garage, eyes riveted in horrible fascination on the hook, still unattached, when our friend next door, returning from the theater, dazzled us with the glare of his headlights.

"Now, girls," he said comfortingly, "you'd better go to bed. I'll fix this up for you in the morning."

Which he did.

* * *

The antenna had been properly suspended across the yard and attached to the place marked "A"; the ground wire brought from the bathroom faucet to the place marked "G"; half a dozen crystals of all shapes and sizes tested in turn; and two sets of earphones neatly attached. We worked alternately at jiggling the needle across the crystal. No result but a series of scratchings and scrapings. By the fifth day we decided we lived in an "air pocket," although we agreed to keep the apparatus up for the purpose of instilling not altogether unneeded reverence in the hearts of the milkman and the grocer's boy. Weeks later, the miraculous happened. Madge startled me one evening by tearing into my room and shrieking, "I've caught something. Come quick!"

Instinctively I clutched my skirts and looked for a chair, but, reassured by her evident lack of timidity, followed her into the hall. She jammed the earphones onto my nose and said, with a choking little catch in her voice, "What station do you think it is?"

"The African jungle," I replied, as the walls and roarings of a thousand wild creatures assailed my ears. When the static had faded away, however, we heard strains of music—faint and at least ten thousand miles away.

A month's unflagging industry had been rewarded.

* * *

The back yard is no longer decorated with hooks and insulators. We press a button in the surface of our super-something, highly polished, mahogany-walled set, and listen to a New York orchestra while taking a bath or weeding the garden. But "when fond memory stirs," we creep up to the attic and take a tender peep at the little reel of copper wire, on its wooden frame, which constituted our original crystal set.

P. P. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

IN STRIKING contrast to the recent turbulent scenes enacted in the Reichstag was the meeting held in the same hall to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, the famous German general who, after reorganizing the American Army, became a citizen of the United States, and made it his aim to maintain harmonious conditions between the two nations. The meeting, which was convoked by a peace society called after another great German-American statesman, Carl Schurz, was crowded to the doors, many persons being unable to obtain admission. Germany's new army chief, General von Hammerstein, representatives from the American Embassy and the Reich, representatives of the Amerika Institute, the German Institute of Foreigners, the municipalities of Berlin, Hamburg and Potsdam, and many other notabilities were present, sharing the platform with the members of the von Steuben family, and Professor Kuhnemann of the Breslau University delivered the commemorative speech. He gave a highly interesting résumé of the career of the general whom he declared to be a symbol of the new world of true peace and true justice. After more speeches, in all of which the salient point was pacific relations between the countries, the festivities closed with a luncheon at Krolls historic restaurant in the Tiergarten.

General von Steuben Honored

* * *

The city of Hanover is doing its bit to aid in solving the housing problem which is as acute there as elsewhere. Two hundred and fifty one-family houses are in process of building, twenty-eight of which are already completed. These little houses, intended for families with a good many children, are on a unique scale, especially as regards the rent, which is only about fifty marks monthly. Each house has one large and well-appointed living room, three or four bedrooms, shower bath, kitchen, wash kitchen, attic and cellar. A small garden also belongs to each house and not only that, but sport and play grounds are to be laid out close at hand for joint use of the new settlement. It has been suggested that the capital would do well to follow the example of this great provincial city.

Hanover Tackles Housing Problem

* * *

At Dortmund, the busy industrial town in the Ruhr district, a church has just been built that has the merit of being the only one of its kind. It has a framework of concrete, but the walls are entirely of glass, radiant and translucent in beautiful colors. At night, when the interior is lighted, the church presents a striking spectacle and may be seen at a great distance. A tower rises above the portal to a height of 170 feet and is surmounted by a cross of iron filigree work which is illuminated at night. This produces something of the same effect as the Cologne Cathedral presented during the Pressa exposition, which caused such general admiration.

Dortmund Has Unique Church

* * *

A social event has been the visit of Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan and heir presumptive to the throne, who, accompanied by his wife, spent four days in Berlin. With a large suite and a number of friends, including Dr. Solf, former German Ambassador at Tokyo, and his family, they occupied the diplomatic box at the opening of the Reichstag but, proceedings proving too lively for their taste, they beat an early retreat. Dr. Solf gave the guests a reception at which Japanese customs were observed, and the Prince, served alone, was waited on by the Ambassador's charming daughter, who, having lived many years in Japan, speaks the language fluently. Dr. Solf's rooms are full of Japanese treasures, several of them gifts of the Emperor. On leaving Tokyo costly souvenirs were showered upon him, for besides being a skilful diplomat, he is one of the kindest of men and genuinely beloved. The German colony in Tokyo lost a very good friend when he retired. The Prince and Princess paid a visit to President von Hindenburg, and a hearty telegram of thanks for their cordial reception in the German capital was sent by Emperor Hirohito to the President.

Japanese Prince Is Berlin Visitor

* * *

German women are slowly, but very surely, entering professions that not so long ago were generally considered the exclusive prerogative of men. At Frankfort, Frau Hedwig Braun, a native of that city, who has studied law and statecraft and has already filled several magisterial posts, has been promoted to the position of judge in the lower courts. This is the first time on record that a woman has filled such an office in Prussia. Three women have recently been promoted to university pedagogic institutes as professors, one in Berlin, one in Cologne, and the third in Mannheim, and others have been called to professorial chairs in the medical faculty.

German Woman Appointed Judge

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"No Plaice Like Home"

MANY a true word is spoken in jest. Referring the other day to a controversy as to why fish migrate, a wit suggested as an obvious reason that "no plaice like home." It appears that plaice actually are one of the few species of fish that do not develop acute nostalgia when transported to a foreign strand.

Taking full advantage of this praiseworthy pioneering spirit the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea is aiming to draw up a family migration scheme on a scale hitherto unheard of. The council hopes to be able to provide free passages—with only steerage accommodation, of course—for no fewer than 1,000,000 plaice, from their continental bathing beaches to the Dogger Bank, where the environment specially suits them.

One would have thought that assisted migration schemes of this sort would appeal to all fish, but haddock, we are told, definitely object to the idea. Herring, on the other hand, are giving it favorable consideration. The governments should engage the services of an expert in animal languages, like Mr. Kipling, to lecture to these under-water schools on the necessity of moving with the times, and of taking advantage of the latest discoveries of marine science.

Meanwhile, since fish are accredited with good hearing, or—which amounts to the same thing—a supersensitiveness to unfriendly vibrations, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea would be well advised to speak in whispers when discussing such matters as fishing grounds and trawler fleets. The plaice will know soon enough why a benevolent Government paid their passages to the Dogger Bank.—*Morning Post* (London).

To Perpetuate the Forests

NILS P. FORNANDER, Swedish forester, who has been studying the uses of improved logging machinery in Washington, no doubt has learned much of value. But he has also given us something to think about. The company he represents owns 600,000 acres of Swedish timberland. It has operated continuously since 1640, and has reforested as rapidly as the mature trees are removed. Small trees are cut for pulp wood and even the seedlings removed in the thinning process are utilized in making charcoal.

The lesson to be learned from this method of handling the timber crop is that our own forests can be made perpetual. We have only to adopt an enlightened policy to make use of waste lands in growing one timber crop after another.

Here in the Pacific Northwest the first problem to solve in order to insure an unfailing timber supply is tax adjustment. Owners of logged-off lands cannot afford to hold on for fifty years, and in the meantime pay high tax rates. A farmer does not pay taxes on his growing crop, and a timber owner should be required to pay only a small rate during the growing period and a yield tax when the timber is cut.—*Seattle Daily Times.*